FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XLIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, MAY 18, 1863. [NO. 2398.]

CASUALTIES IN NORTH CAROLINA REG'TS.

Fourteenth N C Troops, April 30th to May 4th, 1863

Field and Staff—Col R T Bennett, contusion, on duty: Lt Col W A Johnston, arm fractured.

Company A—Killed: J T Johnston. Wounded: Capt Cherry, since dead, Sgt Jas A Burrows, J R Myrick, mortally; Corp'l W T Rooker, severely; Lieuts W J Pugh and J J Williams, Sgt N E Jenkins, Peter Boswell, S C Sheridan, slightly.

B—Killed, Felix Myers. Wounded: Lt D P Jones, Sgts C L Line and E W Babcock, Corp'ls W J Moore and G B Ellington, Jesse Anderson, E G Fitchett, W A Sowers, C Allred, J C Smith, slightly.

C—Wounded: F A Buchanan dead, S L Smith, mortally; Corp'l H J Napier, J T Smith, Martin McRay, Jas Brigman, severely; Sgts A S Morrison and J W McGregor, Ed Billingsby, Neill Lemonds, Jas McKaskill, D J Ewing, W H Saunders, H B Carpenter, slightly. Contusion: Sgt G L Stanback, Corp'l E J Smith, J L Smith, J A Henry, Peter Morton.

D—Wounded: Corp'l R J Ware, J D Crow, W A Long, Jno Heavener, severely; J J Harmon, —— Kinney, slightly. Contusion: A G Moss.

E—Killed, Sgt U W Pool, Corp'l G S Bogers, W A Knight, supposed. Wounded: Sgt J H Hicks, dead, Sgts W H Shaw and J H Penny, Corp'l Wm Barlow, J M Beek, Rufus Pool; Isaac Macon, W W Watkins, severely; Lt T S Leway, J J Lewis, Hinton Pool, L Ross, Rufus Smith, C W Ray, T L Norwood, slightly.

F—Killed: Sgt W H Porter. Wounded: Lt G M Williams, W M Patton, R Williams, T B Wilson, severely; Lt F Harney, C Cooper, A J Green, Z Poe, Sgts —— Whitmire and J E Patton, slightly.

G—Killed: Sgt J R Smith. Wounded: Sgts J W Rawley and J J Scarlett, R A Lee, J H Frazier, A J Jordan, A P Taylor, severely; Corp'l J H Bragg, A Young, slight. J M Crawford and R M Miller, leg amputated.

H—Killed: Lt D C Shankle, Sgt Wm Lanier, Jesse Poplin. Wounded: Corp'l J W Maner, C Sides, Jno Kanoy, mortally; Corp'l Eben Lowder, Green Almond, F Forrest, Jas Hall, G A Shankle, Jno Thompson, L E Melchor, D D Nobles, severely; Corp'l D H Howell, J F Carter, Jno Dry, Ivy Richey, W S Hall, Jno Lilly, M Lefler, D Lefler, W R Rennags, slightly.

I—Killed: Sgt R B Hargrove, J H Hicks. Wounded: Lt C A Hunt, Alex Barnes, A E Rush, G W Swicegood, slightly.

K—Killed: Sgt S L Beasley, Jno Powell, Jas Overby, —— Parish. Wounded: Sergeants F W Bodiker and L N Keith, Corp'ls W R Bell and R D Weathers, D W Royster, Willis Honeycutt, J Z Saunders, E W Hamilton, severely; Lt J S Bryan, Sgt Joel Ingram, S C White, J H Keith, F W Freedle, Eli Hamilton, Wm Chamblee, R Ruth, slightly.

Brig. Gen. Ramseur's brigade, composed of the 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th N C Troops, was complimented by the Corps and Division Commanders to which it belongs, for the efficient service rendered by it on the 4th of May, 1863.

By order of R T BENNETT, Col.

Twenty third N. C. Troops, May 2d and 3d.

Field and Staff—Missing: Maj C C Blacknall.

Co A—Killed: J D Birmingham, P P Gaddy, W P Dunlop. Wounded: Capt F Bennett, Corp'l J R Knight, W Horne, J J Cox, Spencer Short, W T Tucker, Jno Killiard, Thos Rushing, D D Gaddy, H Barger, Jno Hendrick. Missing: Serg't B F Billingsly, J Crump, Jno Munnerly, R M Allen.

B—Killed: Serg't M V Seagle, Corp'l J A Shittle, Wesley Hudspeth, Eli Hoke, Peter Reep, Thos Smith, M F Seagle, Jacob Hoyle. Wounded: Capt G W Hunter, severely; Lieuts W A Thompson and M M Hines, slightly; G B Hollman, Andrew Hedick, F S Stewart, Thos Davis, Wm R Whitworth, John Hull, severely; Milton Ramseur, Caleb Hober, W H Harrison, Geo Seagle, Daliel Hartzo, slightly. Missing: Serg't A S Carpenter, Marcus Tubyfill, M L Fulger, Amos White, L Houser, Wm Bysinger, H Campbell, Caleb Leonard, Daniel Lutz, P D Seagle, N M Sherrill, L Wilson, Jacob Wilson, Marcus Williams.

C—Killed: Serg't Brantly Harris, W R Smith, L M Tucker, J M Long, W O Davis. Wounded: Capt E H Lyon, seriously; Corp'l J M Lilly, slightly; E J Lilly, E Green, W G Davis, T Whitley, A A Hunsucker, P W Hilliard, W A Burris, severely; L Brown, W White, J E Love, H Dayton, slightly. Missing: W Scarborough, M Freeser, Thos Bowden.

D—Killed: Lieut Jas S Knight, Kenneth McKenzie, Malcom Morrison. Wounded: Capt A T Cole, slightly; Lieut E A McDowell, severely; Serg't W C Covington, Dan'l Shrum, Simon Keener, H C McLean, Elbert Andrews, Rob't L Webb. Missing: Geo Walker.

E—Killed: Serg't J R Kinton, J A Winston, C T Goss, S W Nance. Wounded: Capt A D Pace, Lieut R V Minor, Serg'ts M A Coley, R M Estes, Corp'l J M Heflin, J H Coley, D G Crews, S Clark, W H Duke, H T Ellington, J G Terrill, R H Flemming, J M Mise, W J Rogers, J N Smith, Dow Vaughan. Missing: P P Bolin, Dan'l Mangum.

F—Killed: J A Pool. Wounded: Serg't A G Propst, severely; Privates Alias Reinhardt, W T Cline, Anthony Bolch, Newton Whitner, W D Shell, Jno Suther, J T Dellinger, George Warlick, W A Towell, M A Huffman, A M Yoder, severely; J C Fry, slightly. Missing: W T Warlick, Philip Shuford, George Jarrett, J L Pool, Eli Burns.

G—Wounded: Lt W F Overton, mortally; Lt J A Breedlove, seriously; Corpl R T Champion, slightly; B A Dunn, W H Cheatham and R Daniel, severely. Missing: Corp'l J T Stone, Privates Alex Bailey, T G Cheatham, Wm Faulkner.

H—Killed: C Myers, J C Ford, R N Glenn, R H Reid. Wounded: Lt J B F Riddle; Serg't J C Fronebarger; Corp J C Kizer. Privates T L Clinton, J C Linebarger; J A Ford, G E Manuel, W L Smith, D W Ford, H M Wallace, W R Milling. H A Torrence, D L Long, W Vandervort, J D M Price, R S Torrence, B T Lemley, W E Reid, J L Wallace, Eli Kiser. Missing: J D Torrence and P F Herren.

I—Killed: Stephen West, and Robt Adcock. Wounded: Lt N A Gregory, Lt G B Bullock, Serg't S L Puryer; Corp J A Jones, R Blackwell, H T Hester, R Hester, J Clarke, W Faucete, W O'Byant, H Y Puryer. Missing: Sgt R R Chandler, J W Beal, W Carrin, D Duncan, J R Puryer, W Royster, R Wade, A West.

K—Killed: Sgt J T Killiam. Wounded: Serg't S T Thompson, Corp H Little, A Hoover, E Hoover, D Jingle, R Hager, R Harris, R Little, J Howard, J Little, E Womack, A Gabriel, E Smith, C Guthrie, G Baker, J Munday. Missing: E Lockman, J Little, J Nixon, J Thompson, J Burch, J Workman, M Munday, J Killiam, W Brotherton, S Hunter, T Henderson, Lt J A Caldwell.

Color Guard—Wounded: Corp B W Ramseur, E S Hart, L H Beasley and Spencer Bryant.

Total killed 31; wounded 132; missing 56.

This Regiment went into action 454 strong.

By order, J B FRENCH,
Acting Adj't 23d N C Regt

SIXTH N. C. TROOPS.

A—Killed, J M Hemphill and Martin Smith. Wounded, J W Burgess, John Davis, P Eply, J Eply, Serg't J R Dickson.

B—Killed, Philo Wilson. Wounded, Lt Lockheart, J Bagfield, Allen Tilley, E Tilley, C Crabtree, Jno James, Corp Alison. Missing, Willey Meadows, Lee Wilson.

C—Killed, John S Markham. Wounded, Capt. Guess, T Dollar. Missing James Ferrill, Levi Markham, Rufus Massey.

D—Killed, Alfred Brittain. Wounded, Jesse Holder, J Q Brittain, W Bailey, J B Davis, T Powell. Missing, J Hildebrand.

E—Killed, Thomas Whisenhut. Wounded, James Lewis, Calhoun Johnson, Tilman Vance. Taken prisoner—Robert Howell.

F—Killed: Thos Gibson. Wounded: Serg't A Tate, J N Bradshaw, J A Gibson, Wm Kerr, F A Hatch, Wm Sykes. Missing: Wm Pender.

G—Wounded: J M Ritchie, E H Miller. Missing: Wm Wedlock.

H—Wounded: Lieut Walker, Serg't B Y Malone, J B Alread, T R Cape, J E Coleman, T L Evans. Missing: J W Lloyd.

I—Wounded: Lieut T M Jenkins, J M Smith, C Eubanks, Wesley Page, L Pickard. Missing: Geo Varner.

K—Wounded: Capt Vincent, Serg't Simpson, D Tallent, F Wyatt, Jas Pickett, Jno W Christopher.

Killed, 8; wounded, 46; Missing 16; total, 70.

Seventh N. C Troops.

Field and Staff—Killed: Lt Col Junius L Hill. Wounded: severely, Col E G Haywood, Maj W L Davidson, and Adjt S Ives Smedes, (since dead.)

Co. A—Killed: Lts E M Campbell and R A Bolick, W S Deal, E T Clodfelter, A P Parker, Smith Price, E B Austin. Wounded: Lt P C Carlton, Sgts G W Condry, J L Millsaps, and A P Johnson, Corp'l H L Alexander, H L Miller, W H Ingram, L Ingram, W Baker, E Brown, W A May, J W Burybill, D L F Kearley, R Z Linney, J C Miller, J W Robinson, E Fox, D B Brown, Noah Keller, G W Millsaps, W E Fry. Missing: J W Fincannon, C W Hagler, W Icenhour, J L Moore, J Morrison.

B—Killed: Capt J P Young, Rufus Motley, J M Biggs, J M Winecoff, Wm Rhineheart. Wounded: Lt J S Harris, Sgts Asa Linker and A M Coleman, J A Freeman, M M Tucker, A E Barnheart, A M Blackwelder, Phillip Freeze, J Kanker, W M Joyner, D H Winecoff, J M Hartsell, M Wilhelm, J Bost, W D Pressnell, M Sinker, H C McKearney, D Shoe. Missing: Corp'l J A Stiles, Julius Cole, L Almond, Levi Yost.

C—Killed: Sgt D H Danson, Thos Hileman. Wounded: Lieut Quince, Sgt J J Phipps, A Carter, Z Hussey, S E Shinn, F W Koof, Jesse Davis, Henry Campbell, H I Hutson, Jno Jordan.

D—Killed: Capt W J Kerr. Wounded: S N Jamison, J J Brown, W Conder, dead. Missing: A E Kanapaux.

E—Wounded: Corp'ls H H Medlin, T Crickman, Dempsey Dean, J G Hendricks, B Page, C S Brantly, R Eatman, W H Langden, J T Hood, O Brantly, J J Taylor, Jesse Pope, G W Icenhour. Missing: R A Whitley, L B Hagg, Jos Deans, Jno Sink.

F—Killed: J R Coggin, Alfred Townsend, Jas Brown. Wounded: Lts T G Williamson, and J W Emack, (latter dead,) Corp'ls W Crunford, J F Newsom, A A Cryal, G W Swink, W Fry, J C Loften, J H Reid, E G Rachell, C S Hughes, N Townsend, E A Rashell, W R Redwine, J A Kinley, E Ridenbour, G G Quillman, J T Sills, B P Bessiger, J A Cariker, G Rickard. Missing: E Wharley, J S Owens.

G—Killed: G W Blick, A Chapel, J T Holderfield, J T Freeman, W Little, P A Litaker, J McDonald, G W Walter. Wounded: Lt J Y Templeton, Sgt F H Jones, Corp'l J D Sorrell, M W Edwards, J A Marshall, T Upchurch, G A King, J A Cross, J A Hicks, Reuben Fi·le C W Meismer. Missing: Sgt P A McGehee.

H—Killed: F McClelland, A B McClelland, J M Beartry, W W Kizer, D F Miers, M A Baker. Wounded: Lts Alexander and Pennick, Sgt R M Caldwell, Corp'l S E Vanpelt, E J Morrison, J T Moore, M D McLure, B F Poteate, S A Phillips, D E Alexander, W Snead, Z M McClarhain, T H Hamilton, R H Davis, L Barnheart, J S Russell, W M Stinson, F Vanpelt, J G York, J A Spears. Missing: C Taylor, J H Lemmons, A C Alexander, M W Winecoff, T S Rodgers.

I—Killed: J E Gailisher, J A Rankin, Wm Ready, Y A Young. Wounded: Lt Robt McAulay, Sgt E M Correll, Corp'l W B Smith, J R McAnley, J Eddings, J F Kerr, A H Cook, E Overcash, W P Deaton, D A Perry, P W Parker, R H Cowan, R J Williford, J A Rankin, T H Atwell, Geo Henry, W S Beam. Missing: D A Perry.

K—Killed: Sgt H A Oxford, W C Goodnight, J W Pool, Jno Pope, R W White, G W White. Wounded: Capt J S McCurdy, L P Alexander, S W Campbell, W M Beal, S M Isenhour, P A Chidress, J W Reid, A M Sigman, Y A Cavier, T R Burgess, H S McLean, R Owens, J Teague, W C Elder, W S Gantley, D E Myers. Missing: W A Stine.

Recapitulation: Killed 5 officers and 38 privates—43. Wounded 13 officers, 140 privates—153. Missing 24. The regiment went into action 317 strong.

5th N. C TROOPS

Officers Killed.—Lieut. S B Malony, Co. B; Lieut. Ed. Duguid, Co. D.

Officers Wounded.—Col. Thos. M. Garrett, Lieut. Col. Jno. W. Lea, Maj. W. J. Hill, Capt. R. Riddick, Capt. L. M. Davis.

Col Garrett, who furnished this list to the Raleigh papers, was unable to give a list of casualties among the men, all the field officers being away in consequence of wounds. The regiment suffered severely and sustained its former reputation for valor.

16th, 20th and 22d Regiments.—The Charlotte Democrat learns from officers from the Rappahannock that Col McElroy and Lt Col W A Stowe, 16th N C T, and Lt Col Nelson Slough, 20th, were mortally wounded and reported dead, and that Col C C Cole of Greensborough, 22d, was killed.

Carolina Boys, Cumberland County.

CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA., May 5.

Messrs Editors: You will please publish the following list of casualties in Co K, (Carolina Boys,) 38th Reg't N C Troops, since Saturday, 2d inst.:

Killed: Serg't A Monroe, Privates John Murphy, Jno R Black, Colin Monroe. Wounded: Major M McR McLauchlin, in the jaw, seriously; N W McLeod, mortally; D T Graddy, leg broken; W Murphy, Serg't D C McCaskill, A Guins, H A Priest, D A McMillan, J Avery and A McDiarmid, slightly. E E Newton, missing.

D. A. MONROE, Capt.

Wounded North Carolinians in Washington City.—In the list of wounded Confederates in the Washington Chronicle of the 10th we find the following North Carolinians:

Corpl H J Glisson, C, 2d; Sergt George C Guthrie, E, 1st; S Gready, H, 2d; Robt Humphrey, K, 2d; R Haines, C, 2d; H Baynes, E, 7th; N Blackwalder, C, 33d; T J Bowdon, C, 23d; N A Clayell, C, 4th; N A Eller, K, 4th; Wm Ellis E, 33d; John Bare, A, 34th; D Vanderberg, H, 33d; L H Whitfield, H, 2d; F F Mooton, H, 4th; W F Wilson, G, 18th; Ashley Wiggs, H, 2d; Thos Whitaker, F, 1st; J C Keinbrouch, A, 13th; Corpl Geo W Linear, H, 3d; James Lucas, D, 2d; L Nixon, F, 4th; Corp R A Mills, B, 4th; H J Morrow, H, 16th; J W Munroe, B, 18th; T E Mickey, I, 33d; J H Morrison, A, 7th; E R Pridgen, H, 18th; H Robertson, E, 1st; D J Sterling, G, 3d; R Vick, F, 4th; J Powell, B, 33d; J Trueblood, K, 18th; D G Coleman, A, 20th.

Gen. Ramseur and his Brigade.—An officer of the 2d writes to a friend in Wilmington, who publishes in the Journal, an account of Ramseur's operations at Fredericksburg. We extract:—

"Yesterday the brigade covered itself with glory. We drove the enemy from their strong position, but with the loss of many gallant fellows. * * Our brigade was in the third line, and so was not called on until the others had advanced; the aim was to dislodge the enemy from a very strong breastwork made of felled trees. Pryor's brigade advanced, but was driven back; the old Stonewall brigade moved up with the like result. Now came our turn, and Ramseur's brigade was ordered forward. They advanced at double quick, regardless of the storm of grape and minnie balls which fell around them. Onward went the gallant fellows until they reached the breastworks, and the enemy were driven pell-mell out of them. Just then the enemy appeared on our flank; our ammunition was exhausted, and we were ordered to fall back; this was done in good order, but not far enough to allow the enemy to re-occupy their position. The ground was covered with the dead and wounded. Gen. Ramseur wept like a child on beholding the shattered remnants of the noble brigade, whose ranks were full fifteen minutes before. Our regiment went in with nearly four hundred men, and now one hundred cannot be mustered, and every one of the absent is either dead or wounded. * * When our brigade came out of the fight, Stuart ordered three cheers for it. Gen'ls Rodes and Ramseur each made speeches. Stuart told Ramseur he ought to be a Major General. "No Sir," said he, "I want to be Brigadier, and remain with my noble brigade."

Gen. R. F. Hoke and his Brigade.—This Brigade consists of the 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th N. C. T. The Raleigh Journal says:—

"We learn that at Chancellorsville Hoke led his men in a charge which challenged the admiration of the commanding General. A breastwork had to be carried. The men moved steadily forward. Hoke led them upon the enemy's works, gave the enemy but one round of musketry, and then resorting to the bayonet he pushed in upon the foe with loud cheers, driving them from the work, back upon the supporting forces in the rear, who, broken and confused with the pressure of their own men, fell back in turn upon still farther lines of the support, causing a general rout. Gen. Lee asked, "who the young man was leading that gallant brigade," and was answered that it was General Hoke. In this great charge Hoke was stricken from his horse with a serious wound. He had been shot through the left shoulder, near the joint, with a minnie ball; and though a portion of the bone is broken, we are glad to learn the wound is not regarded as serious."

4th N. C. Troops.—Gen. J. A. Young of Charlotte writes from Richmond:

"The 4th entered the engagement with 830 men and came out with less than 80. Of 29 officers who entered the fight, 6 were buried on the field, 20 were wounded; 3 only escaping. The 4th is one of the North Carolina regiments composing Gen. Ramseur's brigade, and I was informed this morning by a Major of General A. P. Hill's staff, that the movements of this brigade in the late fight were the admiration of Generals Lee, Jackson and Hill and that General Ramseur was publicly complimented upon the field by Gen. Hill, and highly eulogised by both the other Generals."

BROUGHT HOME.—The bodies of Col. J. C. S. McDowell, 54th, and Lieut. S. Ives Smedes, 7th, were buried in Raleigh with military honors on Tuesday last.

The Killing of Major General Van Dorn.—As yet we have received no particulars of the killing of Gen. Van Dorn, nor of the causes which led to it other than from street rumors, which if correct would seem that the killing was justifiable. Dr. Peters, who killed him, was formerly State Senator from Hardeman county, in this State, and is a gentleman of wealth, position and influence, whose family connections rank with the first in Tennessee. He is said to have approached Gen. Van Dorn in the street, and presenting a pistol shot him in the head.—*Chattanooga Rebel, 10th.*

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—Of inflammation of the brain, 25th March, Calvin L. Proffit, of Wilkes county, a member of Co. H, 13th Infantry.

Milas J. Fraley, of Davie county, died in Camp at Fredericksburg, on the 17th March last, after an illness of three days, of typhoid pneumonia.

At Camp Daniel, Jones county, March 7, Owen Adams, of Co. A, 8th N. C. Battalion.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 14, 1863.

DEATH OF LIEUT. JOHN D. CALLAIS.—A letter from W. J Callais, of Co. G, 33d Reg't, to a friend in this town, states that his brother, 1st Lieut. John D. Callais, of that Co., was killed in a charge by Lane's Brigade on the enemy on Monday the 4th, in the battles near Fredericksburg. He was an excellent officer, and we learn that his Colonel, (C. M. Avery,) speaks of him with high respect. Circumstances have placed him for most of his service in command of his company, and his conduct at Newbern, in Jackson's battles with Pope and Banks in the Valley, at Harper's Ferry, at Sharpsburg, at Fredericksburg, and on the Rappahannock, was ever consistent with his character for cool and determined bravery. He had a family and many friends here who deplore his loss.

His brother was wounded in the right hip, but hoped soon to be able to rejoin his Company. He gives the following list of the casualties in the Company up to the time when his wound obliged him to leave it, viz:

Killed: Lieut. John D. Callais, Corp'l Jas. Gardner, privates R. C. Lineback, John Brock, and —— Slater. Wounded: Sergt's L. H. Moore and Prescott in arm, and Fuller dangerously in breast, privates Henly do. do., Atkinson in left side, G. W. Vink leg broken, P. Vink in face, Woorly face and side, John McLeod arm, D. Jones face, and W. J. Callais, hip.

AN APPEAL FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.—We are informed that at the General Hospital in Wilmington, vinegar and pickles are much wanted. Many other things would doubtless be acceptable, but these have not been easily obtained. It is not in our line of business, but a lady has authorized us to purchase a barrel of good vinegar to send to the Hospital.

GENERAL MILITARY HOSPITAL AT WILSON.—Dr. Satchwell, Surgeon in charge of this Hospital, has requested Mr. George A. Thomson of this town, who is just out of that Hospital on a sick furlough of 14 days, to receive such articles as may be contributed. The Hospital can comfortably accommodate 275 to 300 patients, and never has less in it than 200. The bedding, bed clothes, &c., need occasional replenishing, and such things cannot be obtained in sufficient quantities from the government. There are very much needed at present, 100 sheets, 250 spreads for beds, 100 pairs socks, 150 pillow cases, 150 bed sacks, some window curtains, towels and toweling, or homespun, thread and buttons for mending soldiers' clothes, and, says Dr. Satchwell, "any other articles of clothing, medical comforts, or delicacies, that our philanthropic and patriotic women are so prompt and ready to supply to the extent of their power." The high character of Dr. Satchwell is a guaranty that everything sent to his establishment will be faithfully applied. Mr. Thomson may be found at his father's, Mr. J. C. Thomson.

Salisbury Way-Side Hospital.—The Managing Committee of this excellent institution have sent us a Circular soliciting provisions, medicines, delicacies and money, especially at this time when the sick and wounded from the late great battle field will be thronging the roads towards their homes. Since July last this establishment has gratuitously fed and clothed and lodged and nursed 1,500 soldiers, from 42 counties in this State, and from 8 other States. What an incalculable amount of good has thus been done! How many blessings have been showered upon those who concieved and have for nearly a year performed such a charitable work! The committee says: "Will you help us *now* to take care of your own, or your neighbor's sons and brothers and fathers, who have so bravely fought and bled for us on the terrible fields of the Rappahannock? It is not the Hospital Committee that calls on you, it is the voice of the poor maimed and bleeding soldier that asks of you to give him "food and fire" in exchange for the blood he has shed for you. A word to the patriotic is sufficient."

The committee consists of Jas C. Smyth, L. Blackmer, J. J. Bruner, J. D. Brown, W. Overman, M. W. Jarvis, and F. M. Y. McNeely.

NORTH CAROLINA IN THE LATE BATTLES.—As the lists of casualties begin to come in we find that North Carolina Troops had their usual share of the fighting to do. It is thought that one-third or one-half of the casualties are among the soldiers from this State, who have been *once* mentioned, we believe, in the accounts of the battles, sent out from Richmond.

Surgeon General Warren is in Richmond to look after our suffering soldiers. He writes to the Raleigh Progress:—"Our wounded are arriving in large numbers from the scene of the late terrific but most glorious battle. As usual North Carolina bore the brunt of the fight, and suffered terribly—pouring out her best blood and winning imperishable laurels. I am now engaged in preparing an accurate list of the killed and wounded from our State, which shall be published within a few days. Please assure the friends of our noble and mutilated soldiers that everything shall be done for their comfort and relief."

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—At this Court, held in this place this week, Judge French presiding, Ben'j A. Howell was tried for the murder of a slave in Robeson county in May 1857, and acquitted. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Solicitor Buxton, and the defence by Hon. J. G. Shepherd, R. McNair, W. McL. McKay and M. J. McDuffie, Esqs.

COL. J. C. S. MCDOWELL.—The wounds of this gallant officer, who fell at the head of his regiment (54th) in the charge on Marye's Hill, have proved fatal and his remains have been brought home for burial. He leaves a widow (a daughter of Gov. Manly) and four children.

He was a brave soldier and a noble hearted gentleman.

CROPS.—A letter from Montgomery county gives us the gratifying information that the wheat crops are looking finely, and the farmers have generally a fine stand of corn, notwithstanding the late wet Spring.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Mrs. Rebecca Baldwin, of Pekin, Montgomery county, appeals for information relative to her son, D. M. Baldwin, who was a member of Co. C, 14th N. C. T., Capt. Freeman. He was sent to the Hospital at Lynchburg in December last, since which she has not heard of him.

WASHINGTON AND NEWBERN.—It is said that the yankees have countermanded the orders to all persons in the above places to take the oath or leave. It was expected that the orders would induce the people to take the oath, but when it was found that they preferred to leave, and were leaving, the orders were revoked.

RAILROAD IRON.—Gen. Longstreet has brought off 20 miles of splendid iron from the track of the Seaboard and Roanoke railroad near Suffolk, worth, at present prices, more than half a million of dollars.

His army has fallen back from Suffolk to the Blackwater.

GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION.—We call attention to the Proclamation of Gov. Vance appealing to deserters and denouncing their abettors. Also to the Order of Adjutant General Fowle on the subject of wool.

GEN. JACKSON.—The death of Stonewall Jackson on Sunday last, (which we heard on Monday afternoon and published in the larger part of our issue of that day,) was as unexpected as it is deplorable. He was, beyond all question, the most popular man and General in the Confederacy, and probably no man since Washington has ever so filled the hearts of his countrymen. Indeed, in his day Washington himself had enemies who endeavored to detract from his fame. Jackson had none. His great deeds had won for him universal applause in the Confederacy and in Europe, and made him of all others the terror of our enemies. It may be that he was not fitted to fill the place which Lee has illustrated, and probably Lee is not the man to fill Jackson's place. But each in his own sphere seemed first.

Perhaps we were in danger of deifying Jackson. Everybody spoke of him as *the* hero of the war. Only the day before his death the best of the Richmond papers rather shocked us by the declaration that "we have no fears for Jackson. Jackson will not die. There is work for him to do—peculiar work, which none can do for him," &c. &c. We must not of course forget that God works by instruments; but the idea that one special instrument—any one man—is necessary to the accomplishment of the divine purposes, is rebuked by this sudden death of one who we were told was not to die. In a far better spirit are the following remarks of the same paper:

"Even should he die, his fiery and unquailing spirit would survive in his men. He has infused into them that which cannot die. The leader who succeeds him, be he whom he may, will be impelled, as by a supernatural impulse, to emulate his matchless deeds. Jackson's men will demand to be led in "Stonewall Jackson's way." The leader who will not or cannot comply with that demand must drop the baton quickly. Jackson's corps will be led forever by the memory of its great chieftain."

Yes, the leader is gone, but he has left thousands of heroes behind him, animated by his spirit and ready to perform deeds as necessary if not as great as his. Occasion shows great men, if it may not indeed be said to make them. In our noble army are many Stonewall Jacksons, only they have not yet had opportunity to exhibit their dormant qualities. While we may and must all grieve at the death of so great and good a man, let none fear that the CAUSE will lack for leaders. We might lose all our great Generals and yet gain our independence.

The death of Gen. Jackson has elicited the following admirable Order from Gen. Lee:—

HEADQ'RS ARMY NORTHERN VA, May 11, 1863.

General Orders, No. 61

With deep grief the commanding General announces to the army the death of Lieut. General T. J. Jackson, who expired on the 10th inst, at 3¼ P. M. The daring, skill, and energy of this great and good soldier, by the decree of an all-wise Providence, are now lost to us. But while we mourn his death, we feel that his spirit still lives, and will inspire the whole army with his indomitable courage and unshaken confidence in God as our hope and our strength. Let his name be a watchword to his corps, who have followed him to victory on so many fields. Let officers and soldiers emulate his invincible determination to do everything in the defence of our beloved country.

R. E. LEE, General.

The letter written by Gen. Lee to General Jackson before the death of the latter, is as follows:

CHANCELLORSVILLE, May 4th.—*General:*—I have just received your note informing me that you were wounded. I cannot express my regret at the occurrence. Could I have dictated events, I should have chosen for the good of the country to have been disabled in your stead.

I congratulate you upon the victory which is due to your skill and energy.

Most truly yours, R. E. LEE.

To Gen'l T. J. Jackson.

In Richmond, according to previous arrangements, the body of the Gen. was received on Tuesday with most impressive ceremonies. A grand procession, military and civil, accompanied the body from the Governor's mansion through several streets, which were thronged with ladies and gentlemen, to the Capitol, where it was deposited in the Hall of Congress. The President, Cabinet, Governor of Virginia, and many other distinguished persons were in the procession.

The body was to be removed yesterday to Lexington, Va., where he resided before the war as Principal of the State Military Institute—the West Point of the Confederacy.

THE GREAT VICTORY.—We have already published a good deal about the late battle, but yet have ourselves read with great interest a longer, more particular, and connected account, in the Richmond Enquirer of the 11th. Taking it for granted that that which interested us will equally interest our readers, we copy it on the preceding page.

THE CURRENCY.—The Richmond Examiner states that the amount of C. S. Treasury notes bearing date anterior to December last was $500,000,000. All of these, it says, "will soon have been converted into bonds, or if not, will cease to be currency altogether. Thus, five hundred millions of currency will be wiped, *as* currency, from existence; and the money market be relieved by the heaviest depletion ever known in the annals of public finance."

We think it likely from the reports from all sections of the Confederacy that by August 1st when these notes bearing date before December last "cease to be currency," they will all have been funded. We again call the attention of our readers to the necessity of funding by Aug. 1st. See Mr. Broadfoot's advertisement.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

HEADQUARTERS HARRINGTON LT. ARTILLERY,
Camp near Suffolk, May 2, 1863.

Messrs. Editors: Yesterday afternoon a regiment (and by some reported a brigade) of the enemy made a sortie upon our advanced posts in front of Suffolk with the purpose of dislodging our riflemen from the rifle-pits, now within 600 yards of the enemy's fortifications. They were met by four companies of the 55th N C T., and parts of one Georgia and one Mississippi regiment, and though the yankees made three charges upon our line, were gallantly repulsed. We have been in line of battle now 24 hours, expecting an attack, but the failure yesterday to carry our advanced works seems to have cooled the ardor of our foes. The weather is now fine, after a week or more of rain, and they may come out again. The troops are in fine condition and pant eagerly for the fray. None doubt our ability to give them a proper reception.

Day before yesterday a division of the enemy issued from their strong-hold, and crossing the Nansemond river, attacked our left, where Gen. Hood and his gallant South-western men are posted. They were met and driven back by two of Gen Hood's regiments.

The object of this expedition is unknown to any but General Longstreet, who considerately keeps his own counsel. It has secured to us probably one million pounds of meat and immense quantities of corn. We have trains still foraging in Gates, Perquimons and Chowan, from which counties we are still drawing important supplies, and should we retire from our present line, we shall have accomplished much in the way of supplies for our army.

The enemy keeps up a constant cannonading from his works upon our pickets and advance, and the booming of cannon and sharp rattle of musketry is our nightly lullaby.

I write hastily by the fitful glare of the camp-fires, upon my knees, to be sent by a messenger who leaves soon for Franklin. Respectfully, &c. L. H. W.

Reported Victory at the Southwest.—The Natchez Courier has information from a person at Port Hudson that Gen. Kirby Smith, with 10,000 raw troops, has badly whipped Gen. Banks, driving him back to Washington, La.

From Fredericksburg.—We yesterday conversed with an officer who, on Sunday, visited the north side of the Rappahannock under flag of truce. Hooker had written a letter to Gen. Lee asking permission to send surgeons to attend the yankee wounded, offering to send rations for their support, and also offering to send any medicines that our wounded might require. Our informant was the bearer of the reply to this letter, in which Gen. Lee gave permission for the yankee surgeons to come over, but declined the tender of medicines and rations, saying that he had abundance of both. Gen'l Lee is said to have been much gratified by the general tone of Hooker's letter.

The yankee surgeons, with whom our informant conversed, acknowledged that Hooker had suffered a most terrible defeat, and describe his retreat across the Rappahannock as little short of a rout. They also stated that when Hooker was making his advance, a regiment, whose time of enlistment was within one day of expiring, refused to cross the river, and, when an attempt was made to force them, they fired into their officers, killing all but one.—*Richmond Examiner.*

Yankee Loss at Fredericksburg.—TULLAHOMA, May 12.—Scouts from the front to day report the removal of the enemy's heavy baggage and tents from the rear.

The Nashville daily Press of the 9th contains telegrams of the late Virginia battles. The loss of the Federals, in Sedgwick's Division alone, was 5,000 men.

An editorial says: Hooker, having 'changed his base' tells the story that he is defeated. Our first reports were base fabrications. The picture is frightful, and adds to the chronology of our sad defeats in the East. The rebel loss was from 10 to 15,000.

Yankees Fortifying—Blockade Runners.—CHARLESTON, May 12.—The enemy is showing unusual activity. He has built large and formidable batteries on Folly Island, bearing upon the Southern extremity of Morris' Island. Several Yankee regiments are also fortifying Seabrook Island. Five iron-clads and numerous transports are still in North Edisto. Seventy transports remain at Port Royal.

The steamer Britania, with merchandize, has arrived through the blockade.

From the West.—TULLAHOMA, May 12.—Gen. Bragg reviewed the Northern Alabama troops yesterday, and addressed them briefly, highly complimentary, on the encouraging situation in front, and ardently hoped they may meet an attack from the enemy soon. He leaves to-day to inspect the front. All quiet.

CHATTANOOGA, May 11.—All quiet in front. No prospects of a battle.

Andrew Johnson, Commissioner, has been made Major General to organize a force of 5,000 Tennesseans and 10,000 negroes. One regiment of negroes had been organized, after which Williamson's cavalry disbanded.

Ex-Gov. Neil S Brown, of Tennessee, has come through the lines from Nashville and is now at Pulaski.

CHATTANOOGA, May 12.—Nashville dates to the 5th have been received.

The steamer Etna from Liverpool has arrived at New York. The British authorities had detained the Confederate Gunboat Alexandria at Liverpool.

The late proceedings of Admiral Wilkes relative to the Peterhoff affair had caused increased irritation. The papers state that Napoleon was offended at the course of the Federals and would recall Mercier.

The Rebel steamer Retribution had been captured off St. Domingo.

The steamer Bard has been sunk in the river above Nashville by the Confederates. Her passengers and crew were captured.

Five thousand persons, chiefly free negroes, have taken the oath at Nashville under orders previously issued.

The Yankees reported whipped by Gen. Price.—JACKSON, MISS., May 11.—A special dispatch to the Appeal, dated Senatobia, May 10th, says that reports from the river state that Gen. Price met and chastised the Federals at St. Francis River, Arkansas.

Yankee Cavalry Raid.—JACKSON, May 11.—1000 of Grant's cavalry entered and burned Crystal Springs, Copiah county, Miss., on the New Orleans Railroad today.

From Grand Gulf.—The Washington Chronicle of the 10th publishes official dispatches from Com. Porter announcing the occupation of the forts at Grand Gulf, which had been abandoned by the rebels after a furious fight. The dispatches are dated on the 3d inst., and on that day the yankees got possession. Com Porter says Grand Gulf was the strongest place on the Mississippi, and if the works had been completed no fleet could have taken them. As it is, he says the yankee navy holds the door to Vicksburg. [Can they open it?]

Gen. Grant reports a decided victory over 11,000 rebels at Port Gibson on the 1st inst., killing and wounding many and taking 500 prisoners. Grant is said to be marching on the rear of Vicksburg with his large army, enthusiastic at the speedy prospect of victory.

More Arrivals.—WILMINGTON, May 13.—By telegraph this morning from Fort Fisher, we learn that 3 steamers have come in safely over the Eastern bar (New Inlet)—the Cornubia, the Banshee and the Pet. A few well-directed shots from Col. Lamb kept the blockaders at a respectful distance. The Banshee is one of those steamers which the European correspondents of yankee papers represent as being all funnel and paddle-wheel, built expressly to run the blockade.—*Journal.*

From the Albemarle Region.—By a gentleman just from the Chowan region we learn that gunboats continue to prowl up and down the Chowan and Perquimons rivers. They steal negroes, silverware, jewelry and everything they can lay hands on, and have broken up a number of fisheries. The enemy recently visited the town of Hertford and took away a yankee family that had been living there. They stole some $4,000 worth of jewelry from a man named Cook, breaking up his furniture, &c., and committed other depredations. Five or six thousand yankees are reported in Plymouth and several gunboats in the Sound. There is no enemy at Edenton or Elizabeth City. They recently burnt a mill, on the Chowan, the property of Mr. Hare, situated a mile below Winton.—*Raleigh Progress, 13th.*

MARRIED,

On the 8th inst., by the Rev. J. E. Morrison, at the residence of the bride, Maj. P. RICHARDSON to Mrs. JULIA B. LEAK, all of Anson.

NOTICE.

State of North Carolina, Montgomery County.

THE Executors to the Will of Benj'n Rush, dec'd, having had a settlement of the Estate of the deceased, hereby notify the heirs, W. C. Rush, M. J. Rush, T. H. Rush, Rob't Williams and the Heirs of J. D. Rush, dec'd, (being non-residents of this State,) that they are ready to make a final settlement with them of the balance due, and if application should not be made by them for settlement by the 1st Monday in July 1863, that the money will be deposited in the Clerk's Office.

C. H. RUSH, } Exr's.
A. F. RUSH, }

April 10, 1863. 21*9tpd

RABBIT, COON, AND FOX FUR WANTED.

FOR which the highest prices will be paid. Those having Fur on hand will find it to their advantage to address us. A. B KELLY & SON,
Long Street, Moore county, N. C.

March 13, 1863. 13 9tpd

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Feb'y Term, 1863.

Alvin G. Lewis, Executor of Willis Jenkins, vs. William Prevatt and wife Rosa Ann, Henry P Jenkins, Lewis Jenkins, John W. Jenkins, Wm. Leggett and wife Clarisey.

Petition for sale of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Lewis Jenkins, John W. Jenkins and William Leggett, are in the army of the Confederate States and out of the State of North Carolina; it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of February A. D., 1863.

19*6tpd] JOHN A. ROWLAND, Clerk.

By the Governor of North Carolina.

A PROCLAMATION!

WHEREAS, I have learned with great pain that there have been lately numerous desertions from the ranks of our gallant army, and that there are many persons in the country who incite and encourage these desertions and harbor and conceal these misguided men at home, instead of encouraging them to return to duty:

Now therefore I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this my proclamation commanding all such evil disposed persons to desist from such base, cowardly and treasonable conduct, and warning them that they will subject themselves to indictment and punishment in the civil courts of the Confederacy as well as to the everlasting contempt and detestation of all good and honorable men.

Certainly no crime could be greater, no cowardice more abject, no treason more base, than for a citizen of the State, enjoying its privileges and protection without sharing its dangers, to persuade those who have had the courage to go forth in defence of their country, vilely to desert the colors which they have sworn to uphold, when a miserable death or a vile, skulking and ignominious existence must be the inevitable consequences: no plea can excuse it. The father or the brother who does it should be shot instead of his deluded victim, for he deliberately destroys the soul and manhood of his own flesh and blood. And the same is done by him who harbors and conceals the deserter. For who can respect either the one or the other? What honest man will ever wish or permit his own brave sons or patriotic daughters, who bore their parts with credit in this great struggle for independence, to associate, even to the third and fourth generations, with the vile wretch who skulked in the woods, or the still viler coward who aided him, while his bleeding country was calling in vain for his help? Both are enemies, sneaking, mean enemies to their country, before whom our open foes will be infinitely preferred. Both are foes to their own kindred and noble countrymen who are electrifying the world by their gallant deeds, and pouring out their blood upon the field of battle to protect those very men who are sapping the vitals of our strength. And woe unto you, deserters, and your aiders and abettors, when peace being made and independence secured, these brave comrades whom ye have deserted in the hour of their trial shall return honored and triumphant to their homes! Ye that hide your guilty faces by day, and prowl like outlaws about by night, robbing the wife and mother of your noble defenders of their little means, while they are far away facing the enemy, do you think ye can escape a just and damning vengeance when the day of reckoning comes? And ye that shelter, conceal, and feed these miserable depredators and stimulate them to their infernal deeds, think you that ye will be spared? Nay! rest assured, observing and never failing eyes have marked you, every one. And when the overjoyed wife welcomes once more her brave and honorable husband to his home, and tells him how in the long years of his absence, in the lonely hours of the night, you who had been his comrades rudely entered her house, robbed her and her children of their bread and heaped insult and indignities upon her defenceless head, the wrath of that heroic husband will make you regret in the bitterness of your cowardly terror that you were ever born. Instead of a few scattered militia, the land will be full of veteran soldiers, before whose honest faces you will not have courage to raise your eyes from the earth. If permitted to live in the State at all you will be *infamous.* You will be hustled from the polls, kicked in the streets, an honest jury will not believe you on oath and honest men everywhere will shun you as a pestilence, for he who lacks courage and patriotism can have no other good quality or redeeming virtue. Though many of you rejected the pardon heretofore offered you, and I am not authorized to promise it, yet I am assured that no man will be shot who shall voluntarily return to duty. This is the only chance to redeem yourselves from the disgrace and ignominy which you are incurring.

Again our troops have met the enemy, and a great and glorious victory has been won. But several thousand of our soldiers fell in achieving it for us. Every man is needed to replace the gallant dead, and preserve an unbroken front to our still powerful enemy. Unless desertion is prevented our strength must depart from our armies, and desertion can never be stopped while either through a false and mistaken sympathy or downright disloyalty, they receive any countenance or protection at home. I therefore appeal to all good citizens and true patriots in the State to assist my officers in arresting deserters, and to frown down all those who aid and assist them. Place the brand upon them and make them feel the scorn and contempt of an outraged people. Unless the good and true patriotic all over the land arise as one man to arrest this dangerous evil, it will grow until our army is well nigh ruined. The danger of starvation having happily passed away—the approaching and apparently bounteous harvest giving evidence of ample supplies for the coming year—our great army in Virginia again jubilant over a mighty victory—I am well assured that our danger now lies in the disorganization produced by desertion. You *can* arrest it my countrymen, if you will but make a vigorous effort, if you will but bring to bear the weight of a great, a patriotic and united community in aid of your authorities.

In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed.

{ L. S }

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 11th day of May, A. D. 1863. Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:
R. H. BATTLE, JR., Private Secretary.

May 12. 28 2w

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (MILITIA,)
RALEIGH, May 8, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER,
No. 4.

THE attention of the Militia Officers is directed to the advertisement of Capt. Henry A. Dowd, Q M, in regard to exchanging *Cotton Yarn for Wool.* The wool is needed for the purpose of furnishing our soldiers with clothing, and Militia Officers are requested to assist the State, by urging patriotic citizens to make the exchange, and discountenancing all sales or exchanges with speculators.

Militia Officers are ordered to seize all wool purchased for transportation beyond the limits of the State, contrary to the proclamation of the Governor.

Every agent of the State, for the purchase or exchange of wool, will receive an appointment under the great seal of the State, and Militia Officers are ordered to arrest all persons claiming to be agents of the State for this purpose who cannot produce such appointment, and have them bound over to the next Term of the Superior Court, to answer such charges as may be preferred against them.

By order of Governor VANCE:
DAN'L G FOWLE, Adj't Gen.

To the People of North Carolina.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, May 7, 1863.

OWING to the limited supply of wool which the State has now at its command, and in view of the contingencies of obtaining any great amount from Texas, (heretofore the principal market for her supplies,) I take this opportunity of announcing to the patriotic men and women of the State, that I am making arrangements to exchange *Cotton Yarns for Wool,* and earnestly request that those who have wool will not dispose of it to any person, except he be an agent of the State, and acting under my directions.

There will be established Depositories for the *Cotton Yarn,* at points accessible to each County, making it convenient for those who wish to make the exchange, to do so with little trouble.

The object in procuring the wool, is to *clothe N. C. Troops;* and it is the duty of every patriot to lend a helping hand in this cause; for while the State will strain every nerve to provide for your husbands, your brothers and your sons in the field, she yet relies upon the agency of those at home to assist her; and to do this, you must *keep your wool from the hands of speculators, and exchange it with the State for Cotton Yarns.*

Very respectfully yours,
H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M. N. C. Army.

May 12, 1863. 28 3t

W. H. ALLEN,

Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 23. 11 tf

LAST HOURS OF STONEWALL JACKSON.

The Richmond Enquirer has the following account of the wounding and death of General Jackson:

General Jackson, having gone some distance in front of the line of skirmishers on Saturday evening, was returning about 8 o'clock, attended by his staff and part of his couriers; the cavalcade was, in the darkness of the night, mistaken for a body of the enemy's cavalry and fired upon by a regiment of his own corps. He was struck by three balls: one through left arm, two inches below shoulder joint, shattering the bone and severing the chief artery; another ball passed through same arm, between elbow and wrist, making its exit through palm of the hand; a third ball entered palm of right hand about its middle, passing through, broke two of the bones. He was wounded on the plank road, about fifty yards in advance of the enemy. He fell from his horse and was caught by Capt. Wormley, to whom he remarked: "All my wounds are by my own men." He had given orders to fire at anything coming up the road before he left the lines. The enemy's skirmishers appeared ahead of him and he turned to ride back. Just then, some one cried, "cavalry!" "charge!" and immediately the regiment fired. The whole party broke forward to ride through our line to escape the fire. Capt. Boswell was killed and carried through the line by his horse and fell amid our own men. Col. Crutchfield, Chief of Staff, was wounded by his side. Two couriers were killed. Major Pendleton, Lieuts. Morrison and Smith, aids, escaped uninjured.

Gen. Jackson was immediately placed on a litter and started for the rear, the firing attracted the attention of the enemy, and was resumed by both lines. One of the litter bearers was shot down, and the General fell from the shoulders of the men, receiving a severe contusion, adding to the injury of the arm and injuring the side severely. The enemy's fire of artillery on the point was terrible. Gen. Jackson was left for five minutes until the fire slackened, then placed in an ambulance and carried to the field hospital at Wilderness Run. He lost a large amount of blood, and at one time told Dr. McGuire he thought he was dying, and would have bled to death, but a tourniquet was immediately applied. For two hours he was near pulseless from the shock. As he was being carried from the field, frequent enquiries were made by the soldiers, "Who have you there?" He told the Doctor, "Do not tell the troops I am wounded."

After reaction a consultation was held between Drs. Black, Coleman, Walls and McGuire, and amputation was decided upon. He was asked, "If we find amputation necessary shall it be done at once?" He replied, "Yes, certainly—Dr. McGuire do for me whatever you think right." The operation was performed while under the influence of chloroform, and was borne well. He slept Sunday morning, was cheerful, and in every way doing well. He sent for Mrs. Jackson, and asked minutely about the battle, spoke cheerfully of the result, and said, "If I had not been wounded, or had had an hour more of daylight, I would have cut off the enemy from the road to the U. S. Ford, and we would have had them entirely surrounded and they would have been obliged to surrender, or cut their way out; they had no other alternative. My troops sometimes may fail in driving the enemy from a position, but the enemy always fail to drive my men from a position." This was said smilingly.

He complained this day of the fall from the litter, although no contusion or abrasion was perceptible as the result of the fall; he did not complain of his wounds—never spoke of them unless asked.

Sunday evening he slept well.

Monday he was carried to Chancellor's House, near Guinea's Depot; he was cheerful, talked about the battle, of the gallant bearing of Gen. Rodes, and said that his Major General's commission ought to date from Saturday of the grand charge of his old Stonewall Brigade, of which he had heard; asked after all his officers; during the day talked more than usual, and said: "the men who live through this war will be proud to say, I was one of the Stonewall Brigade to their children" —he insisted that the term "Stonewall" belonged to them, and not to him.

During the ride to Guinea's he complained greatly of heat, and, besides wet applications to the wound, begged that a wet cloth be applied to his stomach, which was done, greatly to his relief, as he expressed it. He slept well Monday night, and ate with relish on next morning.

Tuesday—his wounds were doing very well. He asked, "can you tell me from the appearance of my wounds, how long I will be kept from the field. He was greatly satisfied when told they were doing remarkably well. Did not complain of any pain in his side, and wanted to see the members of his staff but was advised not.

Wednesday—wounds looked remarkably well. He expected to go to Richmond this day, but was prevented by the rain. This night, whilst his surgeon, who had slept none for three nights, was asleep, he complained of nausea, and ordered his boy, Jim, to place a wet towel over his stomach. This was done. About daylight the surgeon was awakened by the boy saying, the General is suffering great pain. The pain was in the right side, and due to incipient pneumonia and some nervousness, which he, himself, attributed to the fall from the litter.

Thursday—Mrs. Jackson arrived, greatly to his joy and satisfaction, and she faithfully nursed him to the end. By Thursday evening all pain had ceased; he suffered greatly from prostration.

Friday—he suffered no pain, but the prostration increased.

Drs. Tucker and Smith had been consulted from Thursday.

Sunday morning, when it was apparent that he was rapidly sinking, Mrs. Jackson was informed of his condition. She then had free and full converse with him, and told him he was going to die. He said "very good, very good; it is all right."

He had previously said, "I consider these wounds a blessing; they were given me for some good and wise purpose, and I would not part with them if I could." He asked of Maj. Pendleton, "who is preaching at head-quarters to-day?" He sent messages to all the Generals. He expressed a wish to be buried "in Lexington, in the Valley of Virginia."

During the delirium his mind reverted to the field of battle, and he sent orders to Gen. A. P. Hill to prepare for action, and to Major Hawks, his commissary, and to the surgeons.

He frequently expressed to his aids his wish that Major General Ewell should be ordered to the command of the corps; his confidence in Gen. Ewell was very great, and the manner in which he spoke of him showed that he had duly considered the matter.

From the Richmond Examiner, 14th inst.

All the poor honors that Virginia, sorely troubled and pressed hard, could afford her most glorious and beloved son, having been offered to his mortal part in this capital, the funeral cortege of the famous Jackson left it yesterday morning, on the long road to "Lexington, in the Valley of Virginia." It was the last wish of the dead man to be buried there, amid the scenes familiar to his eyes through the years of his manhood, obscure and unrecorded, but perhaps filled with recollections to him not less affecting than those connected with the brief but crowded period passed upon a grander stage.

Gen. Thomas Jonathan Jackson was born in Harrison county, Virginia, in 1825, and graduated at West Point in 1846. His first military services were in the Mexican war. At the siege of Vera Cruz he commanded a battery and attracted attention by the coolness and judgment with which he worked his guns, and was promoted first lieutenant. For his conduct at Cerro Gordo he was brevetted captain. He was in all Scott's battles to the city of Mexico, and behaved so well that he was brevetted major for his services. The Army Register and the actual history and facts of the Mexican war do not furnish the name of another person entering the war without position or office who attained the high rank of major in the brief campaign and series of battles from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico.

At the close of the Mexican war, Jackson resigned his position in the army and obtained a professorship in the Virginia Military Institute. His services were not conspicuous here; Colonel Gilham was considered as the military genius of the school, and Thomas Jackson was but little thought of by the small hero-worshippers of Lexington. The cadets had but little partiality for the taciturn, praying professor. He was stern in the performance of his duty. At one time his life was threatened by a cadet dismissed from the Institute, the wild boy actually going to the extremity of lying in wait for him on the road leading from the Institute to the village. As Jackson in his accustomed walk towards the village, approached the spot where his enemy awaited him, a by-stander called out to him of his danger. "Let the assassin murder, if he will," replied the professor, as he walked in the most unconcerned manner towards the young man, who slunk abashed from his path.

Perhaps none of the acquaintances of Jackson were more surprised at his brilliant exhibitions of genius in this war, than those who knew his blank life at the Institute, and were familiar with the stiff and uninteresting figure that was to be seen every Sunday in a pew of the Presbyterian Church at Lexington. But true genius awaits occasion commensurate with its power and aspiration. The spirit of Jackson was trained in another school than that of West Point or Lexington, and had it been confined there, it never would have illuminated the page of history.

In the early periods of the war, Jackson, commissioned Colonel by the Governor of Virginia, was attached to General Johnston's command on the Upper Potomac. At Falling Waters, on the 2d of July, 1861, he engaged the advance of Patterson, and gave the Yankees one of the first exemplifications of his ready-witted strategy; as Patterson never knew, that for several hours, he was fighting an insignificant force, skillfully disposed to conceal their weakness, while Johnston was making his dispositions in the rear.

The first conspicuous services of Jackson in this war were rendered at Manassas in 1861; although the marks of active determination he had shown on the Upper Potomac, and the affair of Falling Waters, had already secured for him promotion to a Brigadier Generalship. The writer recollects some paragraphs in a Southern newspaper expressing great merriment at the first apparition of the future hero on the battle field. His queer figure on horseback, and the habit of settling his chin in his stock, were very amusing to some correspondents, who made a flippant jest in some of the Southern newspapers of this military specimen of the Old Dominion. The jest is forgiven and forgotten in the tributes of admiration and love which were to ensue to the popular hero of the war. Jackson spoke his first immortal words at Manassas, when he stayed the retreat of our forces just as it verged on irretrievable disaster. "They are beating us back" said another General. "No, sir," replied Jackson, as his eyes blazed with a victorious courage, "We'll give them the bayonet."

One of the most remarkable expeditions and marches of Jackson was in the depth of the winter of 1861–2, when he was sent from Gen. Johnston's lines to Winchester.

On the 1st of January 1862, he marched with his command from Winchester to Bath, in Morgan county, and from the latter place to Romney, where there had been a large Federal force for many weeks, and from which point they had committed extensive depredations on the surrounding country. Gen. Jackson drove the enemy from Romney and the neighboring country without much fighting. His troops, however, endured the severest hardships in the expedition. Their sufferings were terrible in what was the severest portion of the winter. They were compelled at one time to struggle through an almost blinding storm of snow and sleet, and to bivouac at night in the forests, without tents or camp equipage. Many of the troops were frozen on the march, and died from exposure and exhaustion.

In this terrible expedition Jackson gave the most remarkable proofs of his grim energy in the field and the iron mould in which he was cast. His men were becoming acquainted with the habits of their commander. He appeared to be a man of almost superhuman endurance. Neither heat nor cold made the slightest impression upon him. Good quarters and dainty fare were as nothing to him. He lived as his soldiers lived, and endured all the fatigue and all the suffering that they endured. He partook of but few social enjoyments. Never absent a single day from duty, he did everything with the quiet, stern energy of an iron will.

Without doubt, the most brilliant and extraordinary passage in the military life of Gen. Jackson was the ever famous campaign of the summer of 1862 in the Valley of Virginia. That campaign, in which in the short space of one month, he drove back into the enemy's territory four Generals, with large captures in prisoners and stores, made the most brilliant part of his reputation. In a few weeks the name of Jackson mounted to the zenith of fame. In dramatic effects, in rapid incidents and in swift and sudden renown his name challenged comparison with the most extraordinary phenomena in the annals of military genius.

In the spring of 1862, Gen. Jackson had been placed in command of the small army of observation which held the upper valley of the Shenandoah and the country about Staunton. It was intended that he should remain *quasi* inactive, to watch the enemy and wait for him; but he soon commenced manœuvering on his own responsibility, and ventured upon a scale of operations that threw the higher military authorities at Richmond into a fever of anxiety and alarm.

In less than 30 days he dashed at Fremont's advance, west of Staunton, and driving it back, wheeled his army, swept down the Valley and drove Banks across the Potomac. Returning to the upper Valley, he manœuvered around for three weeks—in the meantime dealing Fremont a heavy blow at Cross Keys and defeating Shields in the Luray valley,—and then suddenly swept down the Virginia Central railroad, via Gordonsville, on McClellan's right, before Richmond. The part he played in winding up the campaign on the Peninsula is well known.

Since the battles of the Chickahominy the military services of Gen. Jackson are comparatively fresh in the recollections of the public. It is proper, however to notice the distinct part which he took in the summer campaign against Pope; as we do not believe that justice has been done to Jackson's contribution to the Second Battle of Manassas.

At the outset of this campaign, it was probably the design of Gen. Lee, with the bulk of the Confederate army, to take the front, left and right, and engage General Pope at or near the Rapidan, while Jackson and Ewell were to cross the Shenandoah river and mountains, cut off his supplies by way of the railroad, and menace his rear. It will at once be noticed that this adventure, on the part of Jackson, was difficult and desperate; it took the risk of any new movements of Pope, by which he (Jackson) himself might be cut off. It was obvious, indeed, that if Pope could reach Gordonsville, he would cut off Jackson's supplies, and this risk had to be taken by the intrepid commander.

Cedar Mountain was fought and won from Pope before he knew the campaign was opened. Jackson fell back, but only to flank him on the right. Pope retired from the Rapidan to the Rappahannock, but Jackson swung still further round to the north and outflanked him again. Yet again he gave up the Rappahannock and fell back south of Warrenton, and for the third time Jackson outflanked him through Thoroughfare Gap, and at last got in his rear. Pope now had to fight; and the victory which perched upon our banners was the most brilliant of the war.

The participation of Jackson in the campaign of Maryland, and that of the Rappahannock, shared their glory, but without occasion for observation on those distinct and independent movements which were his *forte*, and for the display of which he had room in the Valley campaign and that against Pope. The manner of his death, on the field of Chancellor's, has already been related. He bore his wounds and the pains of his disease without a murmur, and among the last intelligent words of the noble sufferer, were the recognition of the hand of God in his destiny, and the remark that even his wounds were "a blessing he would not part with," since Providence must have given them for some wise and good purpose.

Finally his mind wandered back in the delirium of approaching dissolution to the scenes of the battle. He gave again the word of command, uttered words of encouragements to regiments staggering under fire, ordered his commissary to hasten on with needful food to exhausted troops. Almost the last sentence was the order he had so often given in life, "A. P. Hill, prepare for action."

The accounts given of Gen. Jackson's appearance are varied. Many could see nothing great in his form or face. But those are they who hold to the stage idea of a hero. Jackson's face was not cadaverous; he did not roll his eyes about, nor wear long, greasy, black curls over his shoulders. But experienced observers of men do not hesitate to declare that they have recognized him among a crowd of other officers, as the only man there who could be Jackson. He was a muscular man, 6 feet high, of a clear white complexion, blue grey eyes, sharp aquiline nose, a prominent chin set on a powerful and well curved jaw. The skull was magnificent in size and shape; the forehead both broad and high, and balanced by a long, deep mass behind and above the ear.

Col. Cole and Major Odell.—Among the hundreds of martyrs who fell at Chancellorsville none are more worthy a place in the highest niche of the temple of fame, than the names of Lieut Col. C. C. Cole and Major Laban Odell, of the Twenty-second Regiment. These officers entered the service at the commencement of the war and fought gallantly side by side through every battle in Virginia since Manassas, escaping seventeen regular-pitched and sanguinary contests unharmed, until Sunday morning, the 3d of May, when in leading a desperate charge against most formidable odds, both were killed, in the thickest of the fight, and nearest the guns of the enemy.

Major Odell was pierced by four balls striking him about the same time, at 6½ o'clock, a. m., and when he fell, was in twenty-five yards of the enemy's entrenchments. He survived his wounds until 2 o'clock, p. m. Half hour later, Col. Cole was struck by a ball which entered his breast, killing him instantly.

Col. Cole was a native of Greensborough, and for many years was favorably known as the editor of the Times. He entered the service as Captain of the "Guilford Men," which company was organized in May, 1861. Major Odell entered the service about the same time, as Lieutenant in one of the companies from Randolph, attached to the Twenty-second Regiment. As officers, their loss will be seriously felt, while the entire community is thrown into the deepest gloom over the sad event.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

History of the War.—We learn that Lieut. M. J. McSween has been collecting material for a history of all the North Carolina troops in this war. Officers, chaplains, and all others who can do so, would do well to furnish him with any items, sketches or descriptions of battles, marches, acts of individual merit, &c., with a full, connected and impartial history of regiments, companies and detachments. He designs especially, as far as he can, to award to North Carolina her just deserts. Any thing pertaining to a fair and faithful record of the part performed by North Carolina and her people in this great struggle, will appropriately belong to this work. Any information of the kind referred to will be duly forwarded, if left to our care. Lieut. McSween has been connected with the army since the formation of the first regiments in South Carolina when that State seceded; and besides his experience in service, he has had extensive opportunities for seeing the different portions of our army. It will of course require much time and labor to prepare such matter as this, but North Carolina will never get justice except at the hands of her own sons.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Not Killed.—We are glad to learn that the report of the death of M. E. Manly, jr., son of Judge Manly of this place, is not true. He was wounded slightly in the arm, and is a prisoner.
Hillsboro' Recorder.

Commissary General.—James Sloan, Esq., of Greensboro', has accepted the appointment of Commissairy General for the State of North Carolina. He has acted in a similar capacity under the State since the beginning of the war. An excellent appointment.

Dangerous Counterfeits.—Parties have been arrested by the military authorities having in their possession large quantities of Counterfeit Confederate notes, fives, tens, twenties, fifties and hundreds. Some of them are well executed, and others are so miserably done as to be easily detected at a glance by those accustomed to examining money. The signatures of all are engraved, and the die work of most of them is poorly executed. The most dangerous of these counterfeits is that of the hundred dollar interest bearing notes, which for the first time made its appearance here.—*Knoxville Reg.*

The Armaments of the Iron-clads—An Important Change.—A partial revolution has been effected in the ordnance bureau of the Navy Department in consequence of the failure of the attack on Charleston, and new instructions have been issued respecting the armament of the iron clads, not only of those at Port Royal but of those now building, and also respecting naval ordnance generally. The Dahlgren guns are to be removed and an entirely new 13 inch gun, capable of using seventy-five pounds of powder at a load, is to be substituted. This is to be done before the attack on Charleston is renewed. By means of this change a single effective shot may be relied on to breach Sumter. It also may be effectively bombarded at a much greater distance than by Dahlgren guns. The new guns are now in process of construction, but it is believed several weeks will elapse before they can be put in a sufficient number of Monitors to permit a renewal of the attack on Charleston.—*New York World.*

The Stonewall Brigade.—The losses in this Brigade in the late battles are: Killed 48; wounded 543; missing 24. Gen. Paxton, its Brigadier, was killed.

FROM THE NORTH.

Northern dates are to the 10th inst. There are few items of any interest reported. Among them is the following wonderful story with which the New York Tribune is to be credited:—

"We have confirmation from a perfectly trustworthy source, that Gen. Hooker has recrossed the Rappahannock in force, the men carrying eight days rations with them.

"We also learn, from another source that is vouched for as trustworthy, that Gen. Keys has taken Richmond, having advanced upon it by way of Yorktown, and that the Union flag now floats over the rebel capitol."

Yankee Foreign Relations.—A Washington letter says:—

There need be no alarm upon the subject of our foreign relations. Whatever may be the character of the parliamentary debates or of leading articles in the foreign newspapers, the official intercourse of this Government with England and France at this moment is peaceable.

Since the publication of the irritating debate in the British Parliament, Mr. Seward remarked with emphasis to several of his friends here, that such debates and the Times' leaders afford no fair indication of the relations existing between the two governments.

The English Government was apparently never before so ready to act with a degree of fairness towards us. It is for the first time taking steps to prevent the fitting out of gunboats for the Rebels in English ports. There will be no war with England or France unless they are determined to force it upon us, and of that, in the opinion of those who are competent to judge, there is no real danger at present.

Stoneman Rejoins Hooker.—Stoneman in his return from his late brilliant cavalry raid, recrossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford, and has rejoined Gen. Hooker at Falmouth.

Northern papers of the 12th add little of interest. At a Vallandigham sympathising meeting in New York, James Brooks denounced the arrest an act of tyranny, unequaled in the history of the world. He said that New York and New Jersey were the only free States left.

Gold declined to 148 a 149.

The army corresponeent of the N. Y. World gives the following account of the late Battles:—

"The campaign of General Hooker is over, and the operations of the Army of the Rappahannock, upon the results of which many had looked with hope, and all with anxiety, *have ended in complete failure.* Commencing with the most flattering promise of cheering and decisive victory, it has *terminated in defeat*—in disaster.

"The confused and fragmentary accounts already published can give no adequate realization of events which the past nine days have developed; and a *resume*, in connected order, of the various movements, manœuvres and conflicts can alone convey a correct idea of how far we were successful, how far we were *defeated*, and the causes of the present result, as far as they can be discerned. * * * The following seems to have been the plan which was adopted, and which was in a great degree successful.

A portion of the army, about half of it, was to cross the river near Fredericksburg and pretend to renew the attempt in which Burnside had been previously unsuccessful, and accomplish two objects—first, to hold the enemy's force at that point; and second, to protect our communications and supplies while the other half of the army should make a crossing above the fortifications, and sweeping down with the greatest rapidity to the rear of Fredericksburg, take a strong position and hold it until they could be reinforced by the portion of the army engaged in making the feint which was to withdraw from its position, take the bridges to the point of the river which had been uncovered by the flank movement, and the whole army was thus to be concentrated in the rear of Fredericksburg. The following outline of each day's operations will show to what extent this bold and hazardous plan has proved successful, and in what degree and for what reason it has resulted so unfortunately.

[Here follows a detail of the manœuvreing and skirmishing on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, which we omit and come to the great days.]

Saturday.—Gen Hooker occupied the day in awaiting the attack of the enemy, which was evidently expected in front. The movements of the enemy seemed to indicate that they were retreating, and as the main line of their retreat was occupied by our forces an attack to recover that line was confidently expected. What was the surprise, then, to find Stonewall Jackson, on Saturday afternoon, upon our extreme right and rear, between Chancellorsville and Germania Mills? A most furious and desperate attack was made, and the right of our lines, which was held by the Eleventh corps, was almost instantly broken, and the *panic stricken men in utter confusion*, with and without muskets, hats and coats, rushed headlong from under fire down the only road which led to the bridges, and *no power on earth could have stopped or prevented the complete and disgraceful rout of the soldiers* who have hitherto shown better qualities under their former commander. Gen. Howard could have no control over the *cowardly fugitives*, who stopped not to look back until they reached the Rappahannock.

The Third corps, under Gen. Sickles, was interposed in the breach thus made, and the excellent coolness of this officer, with the better qualities which his corps exhibited, saved the further progress of the panic and the rout, and the evil was temporarily stayed. But the poison was infused; all had an ill-boding sense of fear that our men would not prove reliable and that our successes thus far were but to prove fruitless in the end. This rout of the Eleventh (formerly Sigel's) corps *was* the crisis. This was the turning point, from which our succeeding misfortunes can be most distinctly traced. Saturday closed the operations of the first week, with doubtful prospects of the final result, and the previous successes of the right wing seemed destined to end in disaster.

Sedgwick, with the Sixth Corps, had at this time withdrawn to the east bank of the river, taken up his bridges, and replaced them again directly in front of Fredericksburg, and prepared for an assault on the morrow of the earthworks back of the town.

Sunday.—The assault of General Sedgwick upon the heights of Fredericksburg was commenced on Sunday morning. A more determined and desperate attack has not been made. No men ever attacked the fortifications of an enemy with more enthusiasm or vigor. The bank was steep, the fire of shot and shell was terrific, and the slaughter of Gen. Sumner's corps, four months ago, gave little promise of success. To almost certain death the men charged and carried the works, drove the artillerists from their guns, captured 12 pieces of the best and heaviest artillery, and many prisoners of war in their trenches. With the heaviest losses, Sedgwick followed up his successes with the boldest energy, and pursued the enemy toward Chancellorsville with the purpose of uniting with Gen. Hooker at that place.

But this brilliant success came too late, for the enemy held the plank road which the rout of the 11th corps had yielded to them on the previous night, and the enemy was enabled to throw any sufficient force against him to prevent his junction with Hooker. This was speedily done, and soon Sedgwick's fine corps, the largest and perhaps the best of the army, was cut off from communication either with Hooker or with Fredericksburg, and, thus isolated, was compelled to fall back upon the river at Banks' Ford, where bridges had been thrown over, by which, if severely pressed, he could make safe his retreat across the Rappahannock again. Thus followed misfortune on misfortune, not for lack of skill or bravery, but for the conduct of the miscreants who had fled from their position on the previous night almost upon the first attack of the enemy.

But another repulse was sustained on Sunday morning by the army near Chancellorsville. The enemy renewed the attack and again drove back our lines for half a mile. From the large brick house which gives the name to this locality, the enemy could be seen sweeping slowly, but confidently, determinedly and surely, through the clearings which extended in front. Nothing could excite more admiration for the best qualities of the veteran soldier than the manner in which the enemy swept out, as they moved steadily onward, the forces which were opposed to them. We say it reluctantly, and for the first time, that the enemy have showed the finest qualities, and we acknowledge, on this occasion, their superiority in the open field to our own men.

They delivered their fire with precision, and were apparently inflexible and immovable under the storm of bullets and shell which they were constantly receiving. Coming to a piece of timber, which was occupied by a division of our own men, half the number were detailed to clear the woods. It seemed certain that here they would be repulsed, but they marched right through the wood, driving our own soldiers out, who delivered their fire and fell back, halted again, fired and fell back as before, seeming to concede to the enemy, as a matter of course, the superiority which they evidently felt themselves. Our own men fought well. There was no lack of courage, but an evident feeling, apparently the result of having been so often whipped, or of having witnessed the rout on the night previous, that they were destined to be beaten, and the only thing for them to do was to fire and retreat. The enemy felt confident that they were to be victorious, and our own men had, from some occasion, imbibed the same impression. Our men showed lack of earnestness and enthusiasm, but no want of courage. All that they needed was the inspiration of a series of victories to look back upon, and an earnestness and confidence in the success of the cause for which they were fighting. Thus ended the Sabbath and another chapter in this series of our disasters.

Monday.—Another day of misfortune, and the day was hardly ushered in before the enemy in force came down upon the detachments which had been thought sufficient to hold the works upon the heights of Fredericksburg. First a brigade, then a division, then a larger force came in upon them, and after strongly contesting the position they were compelled to yield and fall back under the protection of the town. The enemy formed their line of battle on the outskirts, and within the town the two brigades of Gen. Gibbon held them in check as long as could be. Many wounded men were in the hospitals, and the position was maintained as long as possible. At length the ground was given up, the troops were withdrawn, the bridges taken up, and Fredericksburg was given back to the enemy.

They were now at liberty to turn their attention to Sedgwick, and they lost no time in concentrating their forces against him. They were too strong for him.

After a most obstinate fight, in which the enemy almost were successful in destroying his bridges, and the possibility of his escape, he made good his retreat also to the east bank of the Rappahannock. His losses were appalling. He suffered terribly, and in their retreat there was much confusion and disorder among the troops. A few at the first onset laid down their arms and yielded themselves up prisoners without firing a musket, but generally the men of this corps displayed the greatest gallantry in fighting, and only yielded when overpowered by superior numbers.

Tuesday.—By this time the aspect of affairs had become exceedingly dark. The troops were much dispirited, and although they had held their position on Monday, the prospect of meeting the combined forces of the enemy with large reinforcements, which they were known to have received, was exceedingly unpromising. A severe storm appeared also on Tuesday afternoon, swelling the Rappahannock to a torrent and threatening to carry away the bridges. Tuesday night the army of the Rappahannock was withdrawn, and our entire force brought again to this side of the river, with the exception of many dead and wounded, who were left behind to the tender mercies of the enemy.

Thus ended the nine days' campaign on the Rappahannock. What was, it would seem, the most difficult part of the task was accomplished most successfully. The army was concentrated in the rear of the enemy's works, and they were forced to come out of them and give battle in the open field. Strange to say, the army failed to beat the enemy on comparatively equal ground and upon even footing.

Our Losses.—During these nine days our losses can hardly fall short of fifteen thousand men. Possibly they will be more.

For Congress.—Capt. W J. Houston, is a candidate for Congress in the 3d District, now represented by Mr. Kenan.

The undersigned practicing Physicians respectfully notify those interested, that they are charging One Dollar per mile for Professional visits, and for Medicines in proportion to their greatly enhanced cost.
JOHN H MONTGOMERY.
OWEN HADLEY.
D. N. PATTERSON.
P. W. WOOLEY.
May 1, 1863. 29-2tpd

NOTICE.

THE subscriber lost his POCKET BOOK, on the 1st day of May 1863, between Needham Stevens's and Joseph Gardner's in Wayne county, containing about Sixty Dollars in Cash and Notes on divers persons in Sampson and Craven counties. I will pay a liberal reward for said book and contents, or any information leading thereto. I forewarn all persons from trading for said notes or the makers from paying to any person but myself. My address is Hawley's Store, Sampson county, N. C. DANIEL LOCKAMY.
May 15. 1tpd

NOTICE.

MY Husband is in the army, I am left alone without any protection, and while absent attending to my business last Monday, 11th inst., my House was broken open and the following things stolen: 7 yds. black woolen Jeans; 2 bunches No. 9 Cotton Yarn—one from Beaver Creek, the other from Murchisons: one new calico Dress; one homespun Dress, black and white colored; one pair black jeans Pants; one old black jeans Coat; 2 pairs ladies Shoes, No. 6; one pair new twilled Drawers; one new Shirt; one new Blanket piece, home-made; one new woolen Counterpane, black and white; two Shawls—one black with flowered border, the other plaid; two pairs long Stockings; one gold Breastpin, representing two rose leaves; one Umbrella with crooked yellow staff; two Razors and two Straps, one of the Razors had a black handle, the other white.

The public will confer a great favor upon me by looking out for any of the above articles so that I may get some or all of them again.
MARY JANE ELLIS,
Beaver Creek, Cumberland Co., N. C.
May 15. 1tpd

LOST,

THREE YARDS GRAY HOMESPUN, eight or ten miles below Fayetteville, on the Warsaw Stage Road. The finder will please leave it at the store of A. G. Thornton, Esq. J. D. WORRELL.
May 11. 1863. 1tpd

Turpentine Lands wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase from 2000 to 5000 acres good TURPENTINE LAND. Would prefer land that the Timber had not been worked. Address the subscriber, stating terms, location, &c.
CHARLES PARMELEE,
Goldsborough, N. C.
May 15, 1863. 29-5tpd

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Stockholders of the Fayetteville & Western Plank Road Co. adjourned to meet at the Town Hall, on Thursday 21st May at 11 o'clock.
JNO. M. ROSE, Sec'y.
Fayetteville, May 10, 1862. 28-

Printing Presses for Sale.

I WILL expose to public sale for cash on Thursday the 11th day of June next, at the office recently occupied on Green Street, Col. P. J. Sinclair's entire interest in the PRINTING PRESSES, TYPES and FIXTURES, &c., employed in publishing "The North Carolinian." Also his interest in the Library, Furniture, Gas Pipe and Fixtures of the Office, and his interest in the house, to satisfy sundry executions in my hands for collection. HECTOR McNEILL, Shff,
By J. A. JOHNSON, Dep't Shff.
May 14, 1863. 28-8tpd

FOR SALE.

A GOOD BROOD MARE, 10 or 12 years old, with a colt three weeks old, for sale. Apply at my plantation on East side of Cape Fear River, 5 miles from Fayetteville. G. W. LAWRENCE.
May 14, 1863. 28-2tpd

STRAYED,

ON Friday morning last my COW She is of light brindle color, marked with half moon under each ear, and had a bell on when she left. She was purchased of Mr. Alex. Graham at Quwhiffle District, Cumberland. Any person returning said cow to me near Anderson's Foundry, Fayetteville. will be liberally rewarded. MATHEW JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, May 14, 1863. 28-2t

DEPOSITORY, C. S. A.,
FAYETTEVILLE, 25th April.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Treasury Notes, *not bearing interest*, dated prior to 1st Dec'r 1862, may be funded into Seven per cent. bonds or stock, until the 1st day of August 1863 After that date they are not fundable.

Treasury Notes not bearing interest, dated subsequently to 1st Dec'r 1862 and before the 6th of April 1863, may be funded in Seven per cent. bonds or stock, till the 1st day of August 1863, and after, that day are fundable in four per cents.

Interest on interest-bearing Notes, accrued to 1st Jan'y 1863, will be paid at this Office, and annually thereafter. W. G. BROADFOOT, Dep'y.
23-itA1

L. C. LINEBERRY & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
And Agents for the Steamer Kate McLaurin.
OFFICE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY JAS. C. SMITH & CO
Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
May 4, 1863. 26-118tpd

WAR NEWS.

From Jackson, Miss.—JACKSON, Miss., May 13.—The enemy yesterday advanced a column of 10,000 upon Raymond, where Gen. Gregg had 4,100 infantry, but few cavalry and no artillery. Skirmishing began at 9 o'clock, A. M., the enemy being continually reinforced up to one o'clock, P. M., when the battle opened heavily with musketry. Gregg fought for two hours, with musketry alone, when learning that the enemy had been heavily reinforced, and his reinforcements ready to engage, Gregg retired slowly, in good order, through Raymond. He made a stand at Mississippi Springs, where he was reinforced with infantry and artillery. Colonel McGarrick of the tenth Tennessee was killed. The firing to-day was very heavy and continuous towards Jackson.

From the Peninsula.—RICHMOND, May 14. —We mentioned yesterday, that the yankees were reported as establishing themselves at the White House. We should have said West Point, a locality on the York river, eighteen miles from the White House, by the line of the York River railroad, of which it is the eastern terminus. Their object in occupying this point is to establish a rendezvous for their marauders, and perhaps to be in a position to co-operate with Hooker, should he cross the Rappahannock at Port Royal.
Examiner.

From Fredericksburg.—RICHMOND, May 15. —The yankees appeared on yesterday in great numbers at Port Conway, opposite Port Royal. Rumors that they are making preparations to cross the Rappahannock at that point are in circulation, but meet with no credit in well-informed circles. The immense fires, that since the battle have been daily seen back of Falmouth, and in the direction of Aquia Creek, together with other circumstances, rather induces the belief that Hooker proposes to abandon his present base, and that quickly. We learn from sources, entitled to credence, that the Union army is greatly more demoralized than it was even after the second battle of Manassas, and that the whole of the Northern Neck of Virginia is swarming with deserters. It is thought that Stoneman will be obliged to make a raid into that section to collect the stragglers.—*Examiner.*

From the West.—TULLAHOMA, May 15.—All quiet in front. The Louisville Democrat of the 10th has special dispatches from Murfreesboro' which say 3000 contrabands have been organized into companies of 30 men each, loyal Tennesseeans commanding each company. Grant telegraphed Halleck of the capture of Port Gibson and 500 Rebels—latter badly repulsed. His losses 200 killed and wounded; and that Col. Grierson's cavalry had scoured Mississippi *en route* for Baton Rouge, spreading excitement throughout the State, destroying Railroads, trestle works, Bridges, burning Locomotives, and Railroad Stock, taking prisoners, destroying stock of all kinds, &c.

The Yankee Prisoners.—There arrived at the Libby Prison, from Chancellorsville and near Fredericksburg, during the several days succeeding the battles, 5,237 Federal soldiers, including over 300 officers, all of whom have since been sent off by flag of truce to City Point, for embarkation, homeward bound.

There also arrived, this week, from the South, (sent by Gen. Forrest,) 1,431 prisoners, taken near Rome, Ga. They fill out the number to 6,668. There were in the prison previously, 149 captives, who had not been disposed of. All have now been sent off—2,773 going down on Tuesday, and 4,044 leaving on yesterday morning. In the above list no wounded are counted—none of the several thousands left in our hands by the retreating Federals after the battles near Fredericksburg, being received. They have doubtless, in accordance with the orders of Gen. Lee, been delivered to Hooker to take care of himself. None of the officers captured by Forrest have, as yet, arrived from the South.
Richmond Enquirer, 15th.

North Carolina Prisoners in Washington.—W. T. Hoggart, 4th; Stephen Smith, 3d; John Owens, R. A. Perry, and Victor Brown, 7th; J. W. May, 21st.

Fire in Richmond.—RICHMOND, May 15.—The two Finishing Shops of the Tredegar Iron Works and Crenshaw's Woolen Factory, were destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is heavy. The Crenshaw Woolen Factory was totally destroyed. Loss estimated at $250,000, insured for $171,000. The origin of the fire was caused by the friction of the machinery in the packing room. The damage to the Tredegar Works is serious, but will be repaired in six weeks or two months.

Frightful Carnage.—A member of Sickles' corps, who was in the fight at Chancellorsville, writes: "Through the mercy of Heaven I escaped harm in the terrible carnage of Saturday and Sunday. Our corps bore the brunt of the battle both days, repulsing Stonewall Jackson on Saturday, whose command numbered 40,000 men, and on Sunday holding in check for more than two hours the masses of Lee in his attack on our right. We lost more than three thousand in killed and wounded, including two hundred and forty-five officers, and among the latter three Generals and six Colonels."

Trapped.—The following story is told of Col. W. F. Dowd and his regiment, the 24th Mississippi:—

"Just before the battle of Corinth an order had been given to send all the sick and physically incompetent to the rear. Dowd instructed his Captains to be rigidly strict in the examination of the men, and to excuse none who were fit for duty. A signal brought the regiment together. The Colonel, lawyer-like, made a speech to them. It was a war-speech, blood and thunder, State pride and all that. At a certain point calculated only for the really sick of the regiment they manifested themselves by first throwing off their heavy knapsacks, then laying aside their guns, and finally squatting or lying down. The Colonel then ordered all who were excused by their Captains as unfit for duty, to advance three paces to the front. About 100 made the movement, the really sick keeping their places on the ground. "Men," said the Colonel, "I have transportation to the cars for but few of you. Your knapsacks strapped to your backs are very heavy, filled with all your clothes and surmounted with your blankets. It is three miles to the cars—if you go, you must walk there and carry your own duds. Can you do this?" "Oh, yes, Captain," eagerly responded the "excused" line. "Then," curtly responded the Colonel, "if you can walk that distance with a load, you can do considerable fighting yet, without a load. Fall back to your places. Quartermaster, transport those sick men on the ground there, to the cars." The 24th moved, and the discomfitted 100 did their whole duty thereafter like well men, and bravely as the best."

Texas Prices.—At Brownsville, Texas, molasses is selling at 50 cents per gallon; shoes, of good make, $18 per dozen; hats at the same price; domestics 20 cents per yard. Two hundred barrels of flour sold at auction at $10 50 per barrel.

Substitute Wanted.

FOR which a good price will be paid. Apply at the Store of D. McLaurin, Fayetteville, Jas Blount, Lumberton, or A. H. McNeill, Carthage.
May 18, 1863. 29tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 18, 1863.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL COUNCIL.—The meetings of the Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of North Carolina, held in St. John's Church in this town from Thursday to this morning were in all respects gratifying except for a rather thin attendance of both Clergy and Laity. A number of Parishes in the Eastern part of the State being in the hands of the enemy, of course were not represented.

The additions to the Church during the past year have not been as large as usual, but the contributions to the support of its Diocesan Missions &c., have been unusually liberal.

The religious services during the Council were interesting and were fully attended The offerings at communion (appropriated to the Fund for the relief of the families of deceased Clergymen,) amounted to $215, and the collection for Diocesan Missions, after a sermon on the subject by the Rev. Mr. Sutton of Pittsborough, produced a liberal sum.

Charles T. Haigh Esq., was re-elected Treasurer, and Mr. Wm. N. Tillinghast was elected Secretary, in place of Mr. Winslow, deceased. The several standing committees were re-elected, with such changes as were rendered necessary by deaths, and the following Delegates were elected to the General Council, viz: Clerical: Rev. Drs. Mason and Hubbard and Rev. Mr. Huske; Lay. Judge Battle, A. J. DeRosset and R. H. Smith. Alternates: Clerical: Rev. Dr. Cheshire and Rev. Messrs Geer and Watson; Lay: Kemp P. Battle, Hon. J. H. Bryan and Robert Strange.

The next Council is to be held at Williamsborough on the 4th Wednesday in May 1864.

ANOTHER CASE OF HABEAS CORPUS.—We find in the Greensborough Patriot a decision of Chief Justice Pearson on a third case of habeas corpus. The applicant in this case was one Nicholson, of Guilford county, a skillful miller and mill-wright, aged 33, who had been enrolled as a conscript and ordered into service in July 1862, after his application for exemption as a miller had been refused by the commandant of conscripts. He disregarded the order and continued to work at his trade as a mill-wright, in this State and in Virginia, till March last, when, coming from Virginia to this State on a visit to his family, he was arrested by Lieut. Anderson as a recusant conscript. The Chief Justice decided that the exemption act of Oct. 11, 1862, applied to both conscription acts; that the man being "actually employed at his trade *at the time*," means at the time of his being ordered into the service, and not at the time of the passage of the law; that it being shown that Nicholson was so actually employed at the time of his being ordered into the service, he is entitled to exemption, and the Chief Justice accordingly ordered his discharge, Lieut. Anderson to pay the costs.

HISTORY OF THE WAR.—We copy from the Standard a paragraph stating that Lieut. M. J. McSween is engaged in collecting materials for a history of the war, with especial reference to the part borne in it by North Carolina. We concur in the Standard's recommendation of his idea. He has himself had uncommon opportunities and aptitude for personally collecting materials, and has every disposition to use them for the honor of the State. He is a native of Robeson county, a graduate of our University, and has been connected with the army, as private or officer, since the war began.

Material for his work will be thankfully received by him, or at this office for him.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DEFEAT.—We copy elsewhere a Northern account of the late battles at Fredericksburg, which will be read with almost as great interest as those already furnished by our own people. It is a full and free admission of terrible disaster. And as such, the indications are, the Northern people now accept the results of the late great contest The New York World has a scathing review of Hooker's operations (in the same issue from which its army correspondent's letter is copied,) winding up with the declaration "that the whole management of the campaign shows a painful lack both of capacity and true courage, of mental force and a high sense of honor. Our rulers are alike incapable and unveracious."

NOT MUCH OF A FAILURE.—The Washington Chronicle, which came as near claiming a victory for Hooker as was possible under the circumstances, argues with its unbelieving readers that Hooker, so far from being defeated in his late advance, only failed in the *entire* accomplishment of his purpose. He missed but *one* thing that he had planned. That one thing was a small matter, the following being the plan, what succeeded, and what failed, as nearly as we can glean the particulars from the Chronicle's articles: The plan was, 1st, to draw Lee out of his fortified camp at Fredericksburg; 2d, to make him fight after drawing him out; 3d, to capture him and his army, a certain consequence, the 1st and 2d objects having been attained. Hooker accomplished his first and second objects. He failed only in the third. A very small matter.

OUR WOUNDED IN THE LATE BATTLES.—The Richmond Examiner states that in the late Battles we had 6,138 wounded. Of these, 6,100 have been brought to Richmond, the others remaining in hospitals near the battle-field. Of those arrived at Richmond, the wounds of 2,000 are very slight, being only sufficient in most cases to enable the sufferers to obtain furloughs.

TRAITORS IN ALABAMA.—Some time ago we were surprised to notice in a Tuscumbia Ala. paper an account of a raid on that place mainly by Alabamians in the yankee service. We are again surprised to see in the Montgomery Ala. Advertiser that 200 of the yankees captured in Forrest's late brilliant expedition are Alabamians. Still more surprising is it that these occurrences lead to no abuse of Alabama. The Richmond Enquirer publishes such items in a telegraphic dispatch and has not a word of remark upon them. Fortunate Alabamians! Unfortunate Enquirer! What a Godsend if these things could only happen in North Carolina!

VERY WRATHY.—The state of feeling between the United States and England is evidently becoming more and more embittered. The following extract from a late article in Harper's Weekly indicates the intensity of hate which prevails in the United States, and is certainly sufficiently threatening. The idea that the yankees cannot just now "afford the luxury" of a war with England is refreshing. This "Weekly Journal of Civilization" says:—

"There has never been a time when hatred of the English was so deep or so wide spread as it is at present. There has never been a period at which war with England could have been more generally welcomed than at present—if we were free to engage in a foreign war.

"Yet we do not believe that war imminent. We cannot afford the luxury. The struggle in which we are engaged taxes all our resources, and to carry it safely through to a successful issue will require our undivided energies. For this reason we do not anticipate that our government will declare war against England—though it has ample ground for doing so; or will even declare an embargo, or seize British property to recompense our ship-owners for the losses they are suffering through the piratical acts of British vessels.

"Our cue just now is to suffer everything from foreigners for the sake of concentrating our whole force on the suppression of the rebellion. When this is done, we shall have time to devote to our foreign enemies.

"So soon as the restoration of the Union has been achieved, we look to see energetic measures adopted by the government for the settlement of accounts with England. We expect to see every man who has lost a dollar by the depredations of the Alabama paid in full, with interest, by the British Government. The amount can always be collected in the port of New York. Half a dozen British steamers and a score of British ships seized and sold at auction by the United States Marshal would go far to make a balance. And when England next goes to war let her look out for retaliation. Though her antagonist be only some Hottentot chief, the ocean shall bristle with American cruisers bearing his flag, and England may rely on it that for every peaceful American trader that has been burned during the war by British pirates, ten British vessels will then be destroyed. The next war in which England engages will be the end of her foreign commerce. We mistake our countrymen greatly, if at the end of twelve months, they leave a ship bearing the British flag afloat in any sea from the German Ocean to Behring's Straits.

THE 3D REGIMENT.—Having seen a letter from an officer of this Regiment (to another who was absent on account of wounds received in a former battle) giving an account of its conduct in the late battles on the Rappahannock, we asked and received permission to publish it, as follows:—

"I purpose only to give you an outline of the part acted by the 3d in the battles of the 2d and 3d of May on both of which days it received the encomiums of both the brigade and division commanders—in other words, the old regiment has again covered itself with glory. The casualties are heavy in wounded, but I do not think the killed will amount to much. I do not know what the loss is, but fear from what I saw, before being wounded myself, that the number of wounded will reach very nearly to that of Sharpsburg; but I am happy to say that a majority of the wounds are slight, being flesh wounds. Only one officer, that I am aware of at present, was killed—Capt. T. E. Armstrong, (Co. K.) who was shot through the head. The number of wounded officers amounts to 14, of which Porter of Co. E, and Lowdermilk, Co. H, I fear are mortally. Porter was in command of a detail, of one man for every ten, as skirmishers, and when assembled, were ordered to form on the left of the regiment, which was done during the advance on Sunday morning. After driving the enemy from his first line of breastworks, he (the enemy) attempted to recover them, and for this purpose made a charge upon us, in which bayonets were used pretty freely. During this charge Porter and his skirmishers suffered severely. Nearly every man was killed, and he mortally wounded by a bayonet thrust and his hip bone broken near the joint. The main charge was made near the point where the skirmishers were, and an order coming for us to leave the works and fall back about 60 yards, was so reluctantly obeyed that many were killed. Porter says he heard no such order, but suddenly found himself alone and ordered his men to cease fighting, whereupon the Red Fire-Zouaves rushed on him, crying "no quarter to the rebels," bayoneted him and shot every man through the head, amounting, he said, to forty. Their triumph, however, was short, for at a distance of sixty yards our division poured a murderous fire into them, while Dole's brigade of D. H. Hill's old division turned their flank. This done our division again rushed on them and over them, killing right and left without mercy, and succeeded in driving them beyond their last line of entrenchments. Here their rout was complete, and Col. Walker, massing his entire battalion of artillery on their right flank, poured a murderous enfilade fire into their flying and disordered masses for more than a mile over an open field. We had driven them out of the wilderness, where they were entrenched strongly, and Col. Walker was ready to receive them as they gained the open ground. Their loss, during the two hours hard fighting at the entrenchments and during their rout across the field, is represented as beyond anything yet seen or done,—Manassas (No. 2) and Cold Harbor not excepted.

But I must tell you about Saturday's fight, (2d May.) We left the Fredericksburg and Orange Plank Road about 12 miles from Fredericksburg, taking a narrow road to the left around by an old furnace, and after marching about 18 miles crossed the same Plank Road in rear of Hooker's right About 3 o'clock we formed line of battle and commenced the attack, and a most glorious attack it was They resisted very stoutly for about one-half or three-quarters of an hour, and then the first line gave way. This falling back on the 2d, it gave way, and so with the 3d and 4th. They were completely routed, leaving everything behind and throwing off everything that impeded the run. We chased them until about 8 P. M., when a halt was ordered. Our brigade captured that evening 12 pieces of artillery and 12 caissons with eight fine horses to each. The 3d captured 6 of the 12, that is, they ran off and left six fine Napoleons immediately in our front, and we were very careful to send them to the rear. The fight this evening was most glorious. The 3d went in with 526 muskets and came out with 480;—only had two men killed. Lt. Porter, on a scout with his skirmishers that evening, captured 500 yanks in one body without firing a gun. You may rest assured that the 3d did her duty nobly on both days, receiving the congratulations of superiors.

I think Serg't Butler (Color Serg't) should be made a Lieutenant for his good conduct: he was wounded, but not badly—he acted nobly. Corp'l Sandlin, who carried the State color, vied with him in bravery, and as he planted the emblem of our homes upon the breastworks in the morning, fell mortally wounded. The old flag is again in ribbons, the staff shot to pieces, and the spear-head gone. Several cases of special bravery I shall notice as soon as I can sit comfortably."

FROM EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.—A letter from an officer in Ransom's Brigade at Kinston, May 12th, says:

"Yesterday the two Brigades (ours and Daniel's) were ordered out to witness the execution of two condemned deserters, the poor creatures are said to have thought, up to the moment of being brought out to the field, that they would be reprieved. Five balls passed through the chest of one and four through that of the other. It was a shocking sight. I hope never to see another such.

"Everything is very quiet with us now. There was cannonading below for about two hours this morning, but I suppose it amounted to nothing, as we have heard nothing from it. One of the refugees from Newbern says that his wife was told by the wife of one of the yankee officers at Newbern that they lost 12 killed and 220 wounded in the fight at Gum Swamp."

FROM ARKANSAS.—We take the following from a letter to the Editors dated Little Rock, April 23:—

"Since the arrival of Gen. Price the Army here is in fine spirits, and greater confidence exists among the troops. Gen. Price is a great favorite with the Arkansians, Missourians and Texans. When an opportunity occurs they will, doubtless, give a good account of themselves. The health of the troops has much improved since Spring. I understand there are in the Hospitals in Little Rock, only sixty sick.

Prices are as high here, as a general thing, as with us in North Carolina. Corn and sugar probably the only exception. Corn is still selling on the River at $1 to $1 50 per bushel. The Government, I believe, has not paid over $1. In the upland country it is higher—from $2 to $4. Large crops of corn and wheat planted; wheat unusually promising; but little cotton planted. Flour and *whiskey* are rare luxuries; flour selling at fifty to eighty cents per pound, whiskey twenty to twenty-five dollars per quart. Biscuit in Little Rock twenty-five cents each."

YADKIN CROPS.—A friend writes from Richmond Hill on the 11th inst.:

The prospect for a good wheat crop was never better in this county and I have never known such exertions made for other crops. There are no fields idle this year. The women and children are lending a helping hand, and if we are blessed with good seasons a heavy corn crop will be made. There is more land in cultivation than usual before the war. Many persons did not cultivate more than a patch and depended on working out for their daily support When they could get a bushel of corn or 3 lbs bacon for a day's work they did not trouble themselves about a crop.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At Ft. Fisher Hospital, on the morning of the 10th inst., Wilson Hudson, of Cumberland county, a member of Capt. Braddy's Co. C, 36th Reg't, in the 25th year of his age. Previous to his death he expressed a strong hope of immortality. Also, at the same place and of same company, Edward Cashwell, of Bladen county, on the morning of the 13th inst., of typhoid fever. In the death of these soldiers the cause has lost faithful and devoted advocates.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Among our glorious dead who fell in the last dire conflict near Fredericksburg, was Serg't JAS. GARDNER of this place, aged 19 years. He was of the 33d Reg't of N C. Vols., Co. G, and fell with the ever to be lamented Callais, in the thickest of the fight, being of his devoted band who rushed forward numbering forty and came out of the awful struggle numbering six. Alas! alas! daughters of Cumberland, maidens of Fayetteville, be gay no more—but weep, *weep* for the slain—the youth in their beauty and strength who shall return no more, nor visit again their homes. If exalted patriotism and devoted filial love demand our tears, if truth, if faithfulness to every trust, and the most unshrinking courage in the discharge of every manly duty, and patient endurance of every privation and fatigue demand our admiration—then here was one of nature's nobles. One of the earliest volunteers, he enlisted at the age of seventeen, and though so young has breasted the storm of war in fourteen battles, and won the highest esteem and confidence of men and officers. After two years duty in camp and field, he applied for a furlough, and returned home for the first time a few weeks ago on a short visit to his widowed—now desolate mother—and hurrying back to war and duty *before* his furlough expired, has met a soldier's death. Let him receive a hero's reward and live in the hearts of his countrymen. Let the maidens weave votive garlands, and sing dirges for our loved heroes—our glorious dead—for our Lutterloh and Gardner, our noble Callais and Huske and Gee and Smith and Hooper, and those lamented ones Clark and Wemyss and J. Huske, Jr., and McKethan, sickening and dying at their post of duty. All honor to their *sacred* memory. Com.

☞ Several communications unavoidably postponed.

CASUALTIES IN NORTH CAROLINA REG'TS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

HEAD QUARTERS 38TH REG'T N. C. TROOPS, Camp Gregg, Va., May 8, 1863.

Messrs. Editors: For the information of our friends I send you a list of the casualties in our regiment in the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 2d and 3d. You will oblige us by publishing it.

Major M McR McLauchlin, severely wounded in the face.

Co A—Killed: Jno A Best, Jno T Bishop, W R Sholar. Wounded: Lt R M Middleton, Corp'l McCanne, W M Hurt, C C Boney, C M Alphin, Wm Thomas, J W Bishop, M H Owen.

B—Killed: Lt R O Hair, Jesse Shermer, Isaac Shores. Wounded: Corp'ls J B Vestal, L W Wooten and S L Kelly, Caleb Creekmore, F A Garner, W L Hanes, W L Martin, L J Wells, Eli Sugart, G A Joyner, Samuel Mitchell, L C Davis. Missing: Jackson Ireland, Welsher Lash.

C—Killed: W E Bass. Wounded: Capt J T Wilson and Lt H J Hudson, slightly, Sgts E T Bass and J D Lindsay, Corp'l W R Tew, John Bass, Jonas Baker, W H H Pope, Joseph Buff, Jas Cook, Marshal Vann.

D—Wounded: Capt H C Darden, slightly, Corp'l F A Clifton, J H Wilkins, Alvin Odom, L J Carpenter, M McCullen, Lewis McClenny, F M Salmon, Rufus Stroup, Moses Lochamy. Missing: Reddin House.

E—Killed: Capt D G McRae, W J Hutchinson. Wounded: Lt A W Dockery, slightly, Lt R H Robinson, W C Meacham, Benj Barbour, Rob't Brooks, Richard Webb, Jas Crouch, Mason Garrett. Missing: W R McCaskill, Jesse Pipes.

F—Wounded: Sgt A L Sigman, B Huffman. Wounded: Lt J A Yount, Corp'l W Traffenstedt, W S Huffman, P Traffenstedt.

G—Wounded: Sgt J N Bradshaw, Corp'l Alex Williams, J W Lackey, W L Ellis, W A Mehaffey, D A Wilson, B F Hines, Cyrus Drum, J P Long, J S Bradshaw. Missing: H M Poplin.

H—Killed: W M Newby, W G Nance. Wounded: Lt M Cranford, Corp'ls M B Lassiter and J I Johnson, J W Lanier, W D Ingram, G W Moore. Missing: Harris Saunders

I—Killed: Job Wright. Wounded: C B Powell, Geo Blanton, A Lewis, J S Elliott, P P Crowder, H S Pannell. Missing: Sgt W C Hamrick, W Sansing, D D Wright.

K—Killed: Sgt A Monroe, J R Black, John Murphy. Colin Monroe. Wounded: Sgt D C McCaskill, D T Grady, A Guion, A McDiarmid, N W McLeod, W Murphy, H A Priest, Isaac Avery. Missing: E E Newton, D A McMillan.

Recapitulation: Killed 18, wounded 84, missing 12. Total 114. Respectfully, &c.,

D. M. McINTIRE, Adj't.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Fifty-Fourth N. C. Regiment, May 3d to 5th, 1863.

Field and Staff—Wounded: Col J C S McDowell, mortally, since died. Missing: Sgt Maj R G Russell.

Co A, Lt H P Lovell, comd'g—Wounded: Sgts P M Smith and Jno Carter, J P Broadway, severely, Sgt G W Palmer, hand amputated. Missing: J Lester, J W Davies, Thos S Johnson.

B, Capt Kiebler, comd'g—Wounded: Lt B S Young, W J Thomas, Philip Buns, Wm England, slightly; Jno Galloway, severely: W J Thomas, thumb amputated Missing: Sgt T N Galloway, Corp'l Jas England, D H Johnson, N Whitney, Jno Gray, Jno Butler, J M Boon.

C, Lt Williams, comd'g—Wounded: Corp'l Jas W Hodges, D A Morrison, J K Driver, severely; Henry Coleman, F M Bolton, Malcom Dove, slightly. Missing: Lt W W Cole, (prisoner), J B Baxley, A L Lockiman, S E W Clifton.

D, Lt Deberry, comd'g—Wounded: Jno Scarborough, mortally, (died;) Sgt W W Edwards, severely. Missing: Lt J B Deberry, Morris Futnell.

E, Capt Parks, comd'g—Wounded: Emmet Coleman, slightly. Missing: Capt D W Parks, J B Nelson, Jas Crabb, Elihu Speaks, Tillman Honeycutt.

F, Lt Hooper comd'g—Wounded: J B Scott, mortally; Thos Newell, Lewis Carroll, Jas Thorp, severely; G F Crissman, slightly. Missing: Corp'l W H H Fields, R Bishop, Jno Blanchfield, C Cook, B Clark, R R Dickens, T L Johnson, W R McIntyre, Thos Mao, Thos Rumley, Henry Shepherd.

G, Capt Martin, comd'g—Wounded: Jas Lewis, mortally; O F Harris, slightly. Missing: Lt Benj P Johnson, Sgt J M Parden, J P Sales, J S Morton, T L Laurence.

H, Capt Cockerham, com'dg—Killed: Sgt M V B Southard, Jason L Riley. Wounded: A V Gentry, severely; Jos Ridenour, W L Mooney, D V Davis, Henry Brindle, Zac Jefferson, Jno Bryant, slightly. Missing: Lt M G Shores, Sgt S A Hanes, J W Armsworth, N L Blackburn, W C Shores, M F Swaim, J D York, Wm Newman.

I, Capt Hampton, com'dg—Wounded: Noah Wilson, Wm Henderson, D F Gurnaway, slightly. Missing: Lt O M Cornwell, J P Gurnaway, S J Harmon.

K, Capt Parham, com'dg—Killed: Tucker Jones. Wounded: Henry Mathis, severely.

Recapitulation: Killed 3; wounded 39; missing 49.

W. C. McDANIEL, Adj't.

5th N. C. Troops.

Killed: 1st Lieut S B Maloney, Private Jesse Lents, Co B; Henry Oldham, A; Turner Mizell and David Harrell, F; Israel Lanier, E; Jacob Lassiter, I; Aretus Jones, D.

Wounded, Field and Staff.—Col Thos M Garrett, Lieut Col John W. Lea, Maj Wm J Hill

Co A—Jas Q Bryant, J H Andrews, W J Boon, each leg amputated; Noah Voncannon, arm; Presley Roberts, arm amputated; David Wadkins, finger amputated; O H Cooper.

B—Capt Roscoe Riddick, Jery J Hamilton, K M Kenson.

C—Wm C Wells, Paschal B Parrish, Bennett King, Jas T Price, Jas N Morgan, Levi Rowles, Wm Tawell.

I—Wm Lewis, Jno Hamlet, Dan'l Frick, Lazarus F Stimpson, Richard Hamlet.

K—Capt L M Davis, Corp'l P Cauble, Jerry Beaver, Eli Bostian, J C Earnheart, Cezar Gutlenburg, Wm Lefler, M Watson.

Missing.—Alfred Stephenson, C; David Lane, E; Ransom Dick, F; Serg't Jno Pittman, G; Corp'l P H Harrellson, Dan'l Nose, Jas Evans, F N Gordon, I; Serg't J H Fesperman, K.

Recapitulation.—Killed, 8; wounded 61; missing, 9.

F. J. HAYWOOD, Adj't.

CASUALTIES IN GEN. J. H. LANE'S BRIGADE.

Chancellorsville, May 2d and 3d, 1863.

General Staff.—Killed: J R Lane, Aid.

7th North Carolina Regiment.

Killed 49; wounded 148; missing 18. List published in last Observer.

Eighteenth N. C. Regiment.

Field and Staff—Killed—Col T J Purdie. Wounded—Lt Col F George, Adjt W H McLaurin.

A—Killed, S L Tatom. Wounded, Lt S B Anders, Sgts J T Edge, T J Lewis; Corps R Reeves, D Reeves, W A J Kerd; W Earnheart, R Merritt, M F Hull, P A Brown, H N Huffman. Missing, Privates W F Pope, J S Nickens.

B—Killed, Serg't C Munn, W J Edg, J W Monro, J Ward. Wounded, Lieut M W Brice, E G Crawford, D Goble, J Johnson, D Pate, S B Moore, J S Totherow, A Shook, Giles Sikes, D J Callihan, T B Ellis, J H Fields, A F Shaw, Henry Green. Missing, W C Hagler.

C—Killed, J R Richardson, A L Miller, N Wyke. Wounded, Lt H Long, Sergt S B Williams, Corporals E Mears, E Register; L Gone, B Milican. Missing, J S Craig, Chas Jones, A Soales.

D—Killed, Corp A J Proffit, S C Taylor, I W Wike. Wounded, Lt N Towns, Corp J P Inman, J Prevatt, J Byrd, W T Blankenship, J T Rusk, C A Allen. Missing, Sergt F G Odum, privates E Spivey, W L Tritt, R Herrman.

E—Killed, Corp O J Fakins. Wounded, Sergt C Z Costin, Corps R M Henry, D S Stringfield; W Foster, F D Garriss, J S Huffman, T E Mitchell, J F Prigdon, M Simmons, T F Toms, J B Hall, J J Walker. Missing, Sergt J F Croom, A B Roaks, J J Woodcock.

F—Killed, C A C Paggett, S Wright. Wounded, Sgt F McIntosh, Corp M S McLean, A E Smith, M McCormick, J M McLaughlin, J P Green, J Donahoe. Missing, D McKinnon, J A Henderson, H Nichols, D T Melton.

G—Killed, Sgt J McKinnon, J B Whittington, E F Bunch, L Pearson. Wounded, Sergt T A Shepard, W F Wilson, C C Simmons, H H Bridges, P M Roberts, N M Cooper.

H—Killed, Sergt J W Fentrell, A McPhaul, S P Harnes, S Sibbett. Wounded, Lt F J Simpson. Sergt C M Smith, Corp C M Baldwin, H S Powell, H J Hinson, C P Platt, J N Monteith, J Sanffont, J Parker. Missing, Sergts H Hall, J O Frink, Corp A Lewis, E R Pridgen.

I—Killed, J E Heath, Alfred Brown. Wounded, Capt Thos E Lewis; Lt Jas L Jacobs, Sergt T P Bryan, W Linnsey, J H Sprinkle, O Brindle, D J Wells, J H Davis, W A Burgess, W M Jones, J Mays. Missing, J B Dawson, J F Lindley.

K—Killed, J Davis, M P Deets, J D McMillan, L H Williams and Isaac Truckblood. Wounded, Capt T J Wooten, Lt J D Curry, Sergts C M Dunn J Richardson, A D Councel, M Benfield, M V Sutton, A S Smith, A C Stewart, W H Sykes. Missing J A Buring, R Lollar, F Meadows.

Killed 30, wounded 95, missing 37.

Twenty-Eighth N. C. Regiment.

Field and Staff.—Wounded Lt Col Spear.

A—Killed; Corp J McKinney, J Stanley. Wounded; Sergt Irvin Reed, C H Atkinson, J H Hardee, W F Cunningham, M C Gates, E W Bray.

B—Wounded; Lt R D Ryne, Sergt J B Carson, Corps J G Falls, L H Suggs; E J Clements, J H Grier, J A Marrow, J C Manning, John Murphy, C Neal, C Carpenter.

C—Killed; L A Yount, M Hefner, B Wagoner. Wounded; Capt T J Linebarger, Corp F Tinbeyfield, J S Snyder, M Seits, D Berryman, A L Campbell, O Grauz, J C Carter, J M Gum, W Heffman, A Herman, S Honeycut, J Hess, P Little, J Linebarger, H Miller, N Yount, D Pruney, J Pruney, S Waight, M Bolch.

D—Killed; J A Crighton, J W Honeycut. Wounded; Lt L Lowder, T F Kirk, W Fund, O Little. Missing; A K Miller.

E—Killed—E H Brewer, J W Honeyseuker. Wounded—Lt Thomas S Green, Sergt E Hall, L Cook, A Bennett, M A Hunt, J M Hester, W D Smith.

F—Wounded; J G Bounder, M Munock, W D Hall, W Welch, P Loy.

G—Killed; J C Dallyheight. Wounded; Capt E G Morrow, Sergt D F Morrow, Corps W F Edwards, W Markland, John S Dunham; J R Morris, J A Morris, N Pendergrass, S Sikes, J Andrews, F S Quackenbush, H C Crawford, J Dunham. Missing; N Straughn

H—Killed; Sergt J L Jolly, C W Palmer, W D Hawks Wounded; Sergt T C Bridges, privates A C Burgess, D O Green, V B McSwain, P G Humphries, P Bridgers.

I—Killed; Sergt D C Casey Wounded: Corp L W Shores, J W Jenning, J Everage, S B Carlton, J D Dickson, R Jenkins.

K—Wounded; Lt Isaac T Biles, W H Russell, S Motu; A Hinson, T Whitley, J M Coley, G Alman, L A Feer, A C Burris; Britton Parks.

Killed 14; wounded 91, missing 2

Thirty-third N. C. Regiment.

Field and Staff—Wounded: Col C M Avery, Lt Col R V Cowan, Maj T W Mayhew. Missing: Maj T W Mayhew and Adj't S Whitaker, Jr.

A—Killed: John T Murchison, J T Sherrill. Wounded: Sergt W W Marshall, J E Barnett, J H Plyer, T O Connel, W Y Holbrook, J H Fink, J H Barnes. Missing: Lt J A Summers, D M Sink, J D Henry, A Vanderburg, W C Vanderburg and G L Woodson.

B—Killed: Sergt J Taylor, J H Jenkins, J Powell, J S Proctor, Wm H Williams. Wounded: Capt T H Gatling, Lt H P Lyon, Corp Wm C Davenport, S W Brown, W Harrill, J Jenkins, J O Nelson, C O Bryant, J W Nelson, R H Neal, Wm Pender, Henry Walter and J R Davenport. Missing: R Armstrong, J Bowers, W E Bradley, J Braswell, B Braswell, N C Gibson, W M Gibson, J Gardner, Wm Hyatt.

C—Killed: T A Suitor and Jeptha Franklin Wounded: Capt D M Corine, Lt S Slough, Sergt A S Myers, Corp R J Sutton, J Little, G A Carrider, Wm M Page, Henry Chitly, L Chitly, G W Scott, D W Walter, August Heirne, G M Patterson. Missing: Iredell Evans, Wm Tucker and David Blackwalden.

D—Killed: Lt G W Weaver Wounded: Lt M F Joines, H Carter, E Walters, W Dimmitt, E Fugitt. Missing: W H T Pardew, T Brooks, E Absher, N McKinnon.

E—Killed: Lts J D Rouchelle and W K Babb, J O Bradaway, P D Lane, Leon Parker, C Peek. Wounded: Lt L H Babb, Corps J Clark, Privates A Curie, R S Cross, M Branton, W Ellis, T Martin, N W Vick, Alex Ralph, W Porter. Missing: Sergt J P Taylor, Corps F T Hancell and A Eason, J E Barnes, Wm Ellis, Job Hare, P Hanel, A High.

F—Killed: B G Bishop. Wounded: Lt S C Watson A Oates, S Cutrell, David Linten, J A Thompson, T G Ward, W Workman, A Coopley. Missing: S D Blockwood, S Gill, S Mann, D Midgett, Isaac Morris, J Whedbee, Sergt J Swindell

G—Killed: Lt J D Callais, Sergt J P Fuller, Corp'l J Gardiner, ——— Bradshaw, J G Brock, R C Leinback, H Slater. Wounded: Lt W J Callais, Sergts L H Moore, R J Prescott, J W Atkinson, John Henly, B Carter, S Jones, J F McLeod, R V Randalman, G Sink, G W Sink, J W Woolsey. Missing: J S Anderson, J Bradshaw, D K Denson, E D Cline, W F Lashmit, A S Murdock, W Hernson, C Slater, D J Sterling, L Shepherd, J C Vogler.

H—Killed: John M Coleman. Wounded: Sergts W R Callawan, W F Guthrie, T M Cradle, G W Jackson, Corp'ls J C James, and A S Calhoun, Mathias Burke, Josiah Eusley, Noah Gray, T W Williams, J S Manning, Leon Flowers. Missing: J H Davis, T G Johnson, J O Midgett, L Sandifen, Wright Spring, and J E Spence.

I—Killed: Corp'l A Seat, C Cloudel, T F Dawson and J B Nines. Wounded: Lt W L White, Sergt E F Reynolds, Corpl A L Newsom, B Fonacue, A H Fulk, Wm Ketner, Perricord, J H Page. Missing: Hinckley, E B Fulk, T Fulton, B Myers, T E Mickey, Thos Stuart, Ro Tate, John Williams.

K—Killed: Beamoh, R C Harrel and John Mooring. Wounded: Lts J Walton and H J McCoy; A Dale, R Peel, A B Covington, J Emery, J J Pierce, J B Gibson, Nathan Panale, J O Hill. Missing: Sergt J S Hughes; J W Mozinger, William Mooring, Thos Cooper and John Howell.

Killed 32, wounded 98, Missing 67.

Thirty-Seventh North Carolina Regiment.

Field and Staff—Wounded: Col W M Barber, Lt Col J B Ashcraft, Major W G Morris.

A—Killed: John Taylor, Wesley Sheets, and W H Griffin. Wounded: Sergts E A Carter, J A McNeal; A L Gavoy, J M Black, J M Baker, C M Carter, Wm Davis, E F Farr, Mat Farrington, Levy Gentry, John A Henderson, Andrew Harley, Wm Ham, Absalom Strunks, L D Ward, Thomas Ham, Calvin Taylor, Hiram Perry, Sterling Vanzant, P C Goodman, John Simmons, H Tomlinson, J H Vannoy.

B—Wounded: Capt A J Critcher; Sgts H D Hagerman, C H Burke; Corpls J W Hughes, Thos Robbins; Privates Thos J Roboard; Rob Francis, Larkin Hodges, C Howell, Wm R Heath, S H Littleton, J W Lowe, J A Milholland, Wm Massey, P W Turnmise, Wm S Norris. Missing: Calvin Davis.

C—Killed: J W Sample, J A Todd, J S Greer, D N Gardner Wounded: A J Deer, J C Beard, J R Alexander, R A Bready, J M Hendrix, W A Henderson, J C McAlister, D I Nauta, L J Stewart, F M Worsham. Missing: Private M Straup.

D—Killed: J P Eacher, S J Griffin and Jos Kiser. Wounded: Capt J L Bost; Lt H C Grady, Lt A S Bost; Sergts G W Baucom, M Staton; Corpls John W Fason and E G Baucom; J Q Adams, C E Baker, Henry Bennet, Noah Collins, Charles Evans, H B Griffin, P C Griffin, W J Hasty, C L Helms, J T Lowry, Abner Nash, J H Neil, W T Parker, M A Pyron, T A Price, E Presley, Z Parker, Jason Stegall, J A Swamer, Alex Tadlock, A Sellers, G T Tucker L R Walters, T N Watts, J E Parke.

E—Killed: T N Coffey, J E Coffey, Silas Green, V D R Foushee, John Baird, Wm Hartley and James Breeven. Wounded: Lt O A Wiggins; Sergts J F McLain, Wm Green; Corpl W C Dotson; Wm Norwood, Jas Hilliard, J C Shull, Richd Eggars, J Younce, W J Shell, J W Mundy, Wm Johnson, A J Teague, D E Breever, H H Hilliard, Wm Cable, A Williams, T A Alexander, Thos Stevens.

F—Killed: Wallace Fox. Wounded: Lts J H Petty and F Tankessle; Sergt H M Bryan; S Anderson, Isaac C Duncan, W H Earp, R J Gibbes, W J Master, W R Sherr, W R Price, J C Wyatt, A Fox.

G—Killed: Sergt F M Cochran; T W Read, L F Smith. Wounded: Lts J B Pool, G W Cochran and J L Brown; Segt J F Pool; Corpls A A Goyder and Geo Barnes; J W Beungarner, J J Bennly, W F Chapman, A Campbell, D A Daniel, D L Deal, L R Gryder, E Price, E W Rector, W H Robnett, J H Ruffty, B Thomas, J A Teague, L L Watts, A J Lewis. Missing: L J Chapman and James Winkler.

H—Killed: Sergt Thos A Wilson; Nathan Dellinger, Caleb Costner, E Payson. Wounded: Capt H C Fite; Lts W C Ragin, John C Moone and W J Alexander; Corpls Thos L P Ford, Froncharger, and T L Hendrick; Samuel Paysom, O F Byrd, J L McKee, H Paysom, Henry Shyne, J M Roberts, J B Smith, David Brown, D R Deem, J L Nixon, F L Hoffman. Caleb Reynolds, R F Ragan, J B Thompson, Miles Withers, W E Featherston, Wm M Glenn, Thos Black. Missing: Wm Cody and David West.

I—Killed: James Banchard, John Auten, A P Young and Brown Stern. Wounded: Capt W M Still; Lt A F Pandle, Sergt D C Robinson; Corpl J G A Orr and J L Orr; M Adderbolt, S A Burne, B F Cathay, J W Clark, John Fonebergen, M W Gates, John W Henderson, Jas Hipp, L A Hipp, Wm Hernsucker, Wm King, Sol Kirner, Caleb Manney, James M McGlinn, S D Maxwell, Jacob Rudisill, D M Rigler, Jacob Stearns, W J Crocker, Jacob Shoe. Missing: J R Gordon.

K—Killed: Lt C H Ragan; Samuel South, John Marshall, Allen Wiley, F J Williams, H Bevens, Nathan Ellis. Wounded: Sergts J S Miller and J M Grimsley; Julien Plummer, E Chandlier, F M Blevins, S M Cox, M D Parsons, Granville Halsey, F M Parsons.

Killed 36, wounded 194, missing 8.

Total killed in Brigade 161; wounded 616; missing 122

REPORTED DEATH OF GEN. RANSOM.—A report has reached this place that Brig. Gen. Robert Ransom, C. S. A., died at his home in Warren county, N. C., a few days ago. Gen. Ransom has been sick for some time.

NOT A DOUBT OF IT.—A yankee paper urges its readers to discard the feeling of disappointment which followed the announcement that Hooker had returned to the North side of the Rappahannock. The rebels have lost much more by his return, it is urged, than the yankees have. Undoubtedly. If Hooker had remained he and his army would have been captured. The rebels have lost just that much, and the yankees have gained safety though they lost the fight.

GUNPOWDER IN THE SOUTH.

It will be recollected how great, in the beginning of the war, was the anxiety in relation to the scarcity of powder. Every grain was husbanded; each sportsman and farmer brought in his little store, and poured it upon the heap to keep up the supply. Percussion caps were scarcely to be obtained at all. And at the first battle of Manassas, many of the soldiers had not one cap to each cartridge in their cartridge boxes. The terrible rout at that period was a God-send in this particular, thousands of cartridges were collected and saved, and thus we made in one glorious day, preparation for a whole campaign.

But during the *interim* every effort possible had been made by President Davis and the then Secretary of War, Hon. Leroy P. Walker, to establish a mill for the manufacture of powder on an extensive scale. The matter was entrusted to the superintendence of Colonel Raines, formerly an officer of note in the army of the old Federal Government, and at one time professor of Chemistry at West Point.

The ingredient most difficult to procure was saltpetre; but, every inducement was offered to the people throughout the South to bring out this precious substance from the caves and banks, where it had long lain hidden, from want of an exigency calling for its production. The call was promptly answered, and a superabundance of saltpetre was soon produced, and brought to hand. By that time we were ready to commence the manufacture of gunpowder, which was done forthwith. The result of the whole matter is, that at the cost of about $100,000 one of the most perfect gunpowder mills in the world has been produced, which turns out 5,000 lbs. of powder per day, and could produce double that amount, if worked day and night, and much more if worked under the exigency of a pressing demand.

The Southern powder is necessarily good, from the fact that the usual adulterating ingredient, plumbago or black lead, is very difficult to procure. * * * The tests of the quality of powder are varied. If the grains, when closely examined, are found to possess sharp edges, it may be safely assumed that there is no adulteration, as the grains have sharpened and polished themselves by attrition. Such is the case with Hazard and Dupont's diamond grained powder, which became so celebrated among sportsmen. And such is the quality of much of the powder manufactured in the Confederate mills, as a gentleman, formerly connected with the establishment of the above named firm, superintends one of the Southern mills. If the grains of the powder are almost round, with no sharp edges, and is, at the same time, highly polished, it is adulterated and coated, either with varnish or black lead. If the best quality of powder is rubbed in the hand it leaves no stain, while the adulterated article leaves the palm of the hand black. Hazard & Dupont's fine powder, when exploded on white paper, left only a substance like a cobweb, which could be lifted from the paper, the surface remaining perfectly white.

The latter class of powder is that now manufactured in the South. It does not foul the piece from which it is fired. At the battle of Roanoke Island the powder used by the men was of an inferior quality, and consequently the men were unable to drive down the ball after firing twenty-five or thirty rounds; but now, with the present fine quality of powder, there is no foul deposit on the inside of the barrel of the piece, save the slight cobweb substance which is always driven out by each succeeding charge, and the rifled musket, equal to the best in the world, now manufactured at the Richmond Confederate Armory, can be fired, with the Confederate powder, *three hundred times* before it will become foul.

We have now no fear of a scarcity of powder, for should our mills perchance be destroyed, there is enough of the article already made and distributed to last the Confederacy for several years to come.—*Rich. Enquirer.*

The Van Dorn Affair.—CHATTANOOGA, May 12.—A gentleman just from Spring Hill, in Maury county, gives me some particulars in regard to the death of Van Dorn. The facts are singularly tragic, and in time of peace would create a national *furor*. The crowded condition of the great war canvass, however, will distract the public eye from the quiet, domestic melodrama.

Since taking up his quarters in Spring Hill, Van Dorn has been upon terms of criminal intimacy with Mrs Dr. Peters. She was a Miss McKissack—young, handsome and well educated. Her family is of the highest respectability, and of considerable wealth. The husband has been one of the most esteemed of citizens, an amiable man, member of the State Senate, and heavy planter; a brother of Maj Peters, Chief Quartermaster to Gen Polk. The pair have been married (a second marriage on the part of the gentleman) for about five years.

On the day of the occurrence Dr. Peters called upon Van Dorn and obtained a pass to go to Nashville. Van Dorn gave it readily, doubtless feeling glad to get rid of a disagreeable and dangerous encumbrance. They were alone together in an upper room, and it is supposed that Peters shot from the back of Van Dorn's head, which was split in twain by the bullet. The report was not heard, however, and Peters mounted his horse, rode away, crossed our lines with the pass previously obtained and entered Nashville. He has been, I learn, received with marks of distinguished welcome.

The body of Van Dorn was coffined and sent off for interment. Mrs Peters has returned to her own family.

These are the facts hard and dry. Rumors of the conduct of Van Dorn, not only in this one instance, but in two others, near Columbia, have been prevalent for some time.

Without doubt he has acted very badly. My informant tells me that he has degraded the cause and disgusted every one by his inattention to his duties and his constant devotion to the ladies, and to the exclusion of all else. Wine and women have ruined him as they have ruined many another brilliant, but reckless man.

That Van Dorn was a man of daring genius there can be no doubt. Very handsome, with dark, flashing eyes and handsome moustache, a superb rider, a showy address, quick witted and graceful, he was also a man of sagacious foresight and keen intellect. But he was wholly and thoroughly unreliable. He always sacrificed his business to his pleasure. He was never at his post when he ought to be. Was either tied to a woman's apron string or heated with wine.

His loss will therefore, be little felt; we can only moral on the occasion of his death, give his faults to the past, and leave his soul with his God.

Corr. Rich. Enquirer, 16th.

The Fire in Richmond.—The Whig of the 16th says that the fire originated in the picking room of the Crenshaw Woolen Mills, where the machinery was kept running day and night, and was caused by friction.

One deplorable effect of this calamity is that one hundred and forty operatives, male and female, are thrown out of employment.

The buildings destroyed at the Tredegar Works consist of a portion of the machine shops and blacksmith shops, and one of the buildings in which gun-carriages were finished. A large number of old patterns were consumed, but the gun patterns were saved, together with the new building for the casting and the machinery for boring the guns; and this operation will be resumed in a few weeks. The rolling mills and spike factory as well as the foundries for casting shot, shell and railroad wheels, and all the ordnance on hand, were saved.

The destruction of the Tredegar Iron Works is a heavy loss to the country, but infinitely less at this time than it would have been during the first year of the war. We have now an ample supply of artillery, for which we are largely indebted to these Works. Besides this, since the war began similar works, upon a large scale, have been established in various other places.

Confederate Prisoners.—Some five hundred Confederate soldiers, captured by the enemy near Fredericksburg, during the late battles, reached the city on yesterday from City Point. They report that the whole number captured by the enemy during these battles does not exceed 1600 all told. The Yankees have a long account to settle with us on the exchange list yet, the odds being four to one in our favor at present.

Rich Enquirer, 16th.

Affairs in Mississippi.—RICHMOND, May 16.—The report was current yesterday that Jackson, Mississippi, had fallen into the hands of the enemy. No despatches have been received at the War Department, or by the press, at present writing, confirmatory of this report It is true, however, that the telegraph line between Jackson and Mobile has been cut, and direct communication with the former place interrupted.—*Whig*

From Jackson, Mississippi—The enemy in possession of the town.—RICHMOND, May 16.—A courier arrived here yesterday with official intelligence that the enemy, probably the combined armies of Grant and Banks, had penetrated to Jackson, Mississippi, and taken possession of that place. This news was regarded as bad by the uninformed, but we are assured upon the best authority, that Gen Johnston, who fell back from Jackson for strategic purposes, regards the situation as all that is desirable. With a fine army he has taken a position between Jackson and Vicksburg, with his communications open to the latter place. A great battle in this vicinity is regarded as imminent, and all our military men are sanguine that a signal victory awaits our arms.—*Examiner.*

Gen. Jo Johnston.—The Montgomery Mail says:—"The critical condition of our affairs in Mississippi requiring the presence of a soldier whose reputation inspires universal confidence, has caused the transfer of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston to that department, and we learn that he is now *en route* for Vicksburg."

Later from the North.—RICHMOND, May 16.—Northern dates to the 14th received.

The Washington Chronicle learns that Vallandigham has been sentenced to imprisonment in Dry Tortugas, off the coast of Florida, for two years. A minority of the Court were in favor of sending him South until the end of the war. The Herald says the report is premature, and if the proposed sentence be carried out he is sure to be elected Governor of Ohio.

There is a call for a Mass State Convention for peace and reunion, published. The meeting is to be held in New York City on the 3d of June. The address says, "we are now for a vigorous prosecution of peace, and whilst we will submit to no dismemberment and no terms not justified by every principle of honor, we will go far in a spirit of conciliation to restore the Union."

Eight thousand Germans held a meeting at St. Louis on the 10th, and adopted resolutions recommending the removal of Halleck and the promotion of Fremont, Butler and Siegel. Gen Davidson, commanding the department, notified them that the discussion should be discontinued. It was their duty to support the President and his appointed agents; nevertheless the resolutions were adopted and the interference of the military authorities with the freedom of speech denounced.

The Herald, alluding to the death of Jackson, says: "He resembled Napoleon in his early career more than any other General of modern times; the victory of Chancellorsville was dearly bought; Jackson was a universal favorite in the rebel armies and popular even in our own" The Herald gives a lengthy sketch of his military career. The Washington Chronicle says, "while only too glad to be rid in any way of so terrible a foe, our sense of relief is not unmingled with emotions of sorrow and sympathy of so brave a man. Stonewall Jackson was a great General, a brave soldier, a noble christian and a pure man. May God throw these virtues against the sins of the Secessionist advocate, and his great national crime."

Inscribe his Name on the Roll of Honor.—We understand that Richard I. Smith, Esq., of this county, has never sold Flour, Corn and Bacon higher than the prices these things commanded before the war. He sells Flour at $5 a barrel, corn at the same, and bacon at the old price.—*Milton Chronicle.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The next meeting of the Young Ladies' Knitting Society will be at the residence of Mrs O. M. Fuller, Haymount, Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

MARRIED,

In Greensborough, on the 12th inst., by Rev. J. Henry Smith, Capt. A. G. BRENIZER and Miss FANNIE, daughter of Hon. John A. Gilmer.

On the 5th of May, 1863, at the residence of the bride's father, in Chester District, S. C., by Rev. L. McDonald, Lieut. THOMAS LILLY, Co. K, 26th reg't N. C. T. to Miss BELL McMILLAN, only daughter of W. and J. McMillan.

DIED,

On the 11th inst., DAVID KING of Robeson county, aged 63, a consistent member of the M. E. Church.

In Randolph county, near Moffitt's Mills, on the 10th inst., in the 46th year of her age, of typhoid fever, Mrs. ELIZABETH McCOY, consort of Paschal McCoy, Esq. Mrs. McCoy was for many years a devoted member of the M. E Church. She leaves a husband, two sons and two daughters to mourn her untimely death.

In Hillsboro', on the 7th inst., EUGENE BERRIEN, youngest son of the Hon. William A. and Susan Graham, aged 4 years and 5 months.

In Chatham county, on the morning of May 12th, ELIZA WILLIAM, only child of A. J. and Kate A. Goldston, aged 1 year and 10 months.

In the blooming Spring time, when other flowers were decking themselves in their loveliest hues, our precious flower has withered and died—our bright-eyed darling has left us. No more will we hear her merry laughter!—no more feel the clinging of her little arms! While our hearts ache again to hear the patter of her tiny feet, God has taken her, not in anger, but in love, for "where the treasure is, there will the heart be also." Help us to say, "Thy will be done."

Life's way is thorny, dark and drear,
Its milestones marked by tears and sorrows;
With every day comes some new care,
While only hope cheers the to-morrows.

An infant viewed this weary way,
Its threat'ning clouds seemed full of woe,
And shrinking said, I cannot stay—
To Thee, dear Jesus, let me go.

Our Saviour looked with pitying eye,
And gently called her home to heaven,
We say, 'tis sad thus young to die,
And oft regret the treasure given.

God gave *his* only Son for us
To suffer death for sins of ours;
Then can we Him refuse to trust,
With *one* e'en of our loveliest flowers? M.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—May 18.

The only changes are, Butter has advanced to $2; Dried Apples 25 to 30 cts; Peaches 35 to 40; Flaxseed $4 to 4 50 bushel, Spirits Turpentine 75; no Flour coming to market.

BANK OF CLARENDON,

FAYETTEVILLE, May 18, 1863.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking House on Thursday morning, the 4th of June next, at 11 o'clock.

29 3t J. W. SANDFORD, Cash'r.

FOR SALE.

80 CASKS UNSLACKED LIME.
48 KEGS NAILS.
5 BBLS. TANNERS' OIL.
DRY SALT, in bags and barrels.
200 BBLS SPTS. TURPENTINE.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

May 17. 29-3t

WANTED TO HIRE.

10 MEN, (white or colored) to Cut Wood, five miles East of Wilmington; very high wages paid, if application is made soon.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

May 17. 29 3t

VIRGINIA TOBACCO on Consignment.

WE HAVE in Store 190 BOXES TOBACCO, of various grades, running from 10 to the pound to 14 ounces, which we will sell at the lowest market rates.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

May 18. 29-4w

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

A SUBSTITUTE is wanted for Heavy Artillery service on the Coast of N. C. A liberal price will be paid on application to JOHN H. COOK.

May 18. 29-2t

Dental Notice.

DR. JAS. DAVIS is in town and can be consulted by those requiring his services. Office over Dr. B. W. Robinson's office.

May 19. 29-3tpd

FOR SALE.

A NO. 1 Saddle, good Harness and Farming MULE. Gentle in any gear and free in action. Having no use for her, any one in want of such will apply to me in Fayetteville. D. J. McLEOD.

May 18. 29-3ti

LOST,

IN front of the Episcopal Church on Friday night last, A PAIR OF GOLD SPECTACLES. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving them at the store of C. E. LEETE.

May 18. 1t

NOTICE.

WE will sell at Auction, in Pittsboro', Chatham Co., on the 18th day of June next, Eighty-three Shares (83) of Stock in the Fayetteville & Coalfield R R., belonging to the Estate of Dr. S. McClenahan, dec'd.

J W. TAYLOR,
J. S. McCLENAHAN, } Adm'rs.

May 11, 1863. 29-4tpd

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

BY virtue of an order made by the County Court of Moore, the subscriber as Administrator of Capt. Wm. P. Martin, dec'd, will sell at public Auction, at the Court House in Carthage, on Tuesday the 28th of July 1863, on a credit of six months, one half of 2,560 acres of LAND, situate in Moore county, on the head waters of Little River and Drowning Creek. Also, 836 acres of land in said County, on Little River and Joe's Fork. Said lands are situated in a healthy section of country, abounding in good springs and never failing streams of water, covered with an unbroken forest of native pines, lying directly in the line of the contemplated Railroad from the Coalfields to Cheraw, about ten miles South-west of Carthage.

Purchasers giving bond and approved surety.

ALEXANDER KELLY, Adm'r.

May 16, 1863. 29*4tpd

THE BATTLES AROUND FREDERICKSBURG.

Special Correspondence of the Enquirer.

IN CAMP NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, May 8.

I shall endeavor to recite the principal movements of our own and the yankee army. I shall not pretend to give, in detail, the movements or engagements of all the different brigades of our gallant army, but such leading facts as may enable the public to form something like a correct idea of our hard week's work.

During the night of the 28th ult., a considerable number of yankees (about 250) crossed the river in boats in front of Gen. Early's position, and just below the point where Deep Run empties into the river. Owing to the darkness of the night (it being very foggy) they were enabled to cross without being discovered, and rushing upon our pickets at that point, captured nearly all of them. A large force being in readiness on the other side, with boats and bridges, in a very few minutes the yankees succeeded in laying down two pontoons, and by the time the fog lifted in the morning sufficiently for us to discern their movements, they had effected the crossing of over 12,000 men, with several pieces of artillery, and continued to pour upon us their heavy columns until they had crossed about 20,000 of all arms. As soon as their movement was discovered Gen. Early made active and vigorous preparations to give the Vandals a proper reception. Gen. Lee ordered up our artillery, which had been for some time in the rear, about Chesterfield Station and Hanover Junction, for the purpose of recruiting their broken down and starved horses, and all the troops of the different corps were promptly placed under arms, and ready to move to such points as the movements of the enemy should require. About 7½ o'clock, the fog having lifted a little, Early fell upon the enemy with great vigor and effect, effectually preventing his columns from deploying, formed from the valley. The firing continued with increased fury until ten or eleven o'clock, when the yankees apparently became satisfied that any further advance, without a much larger force, was not at all practicable, and gradually fell back towards and near the river. Our loss was not considerable.

At 1 o'clock all was quiet along Early's front, except the occasional firing of skirmishing, the enemy being constantly reinforcing, by the addition of a heavy column, which we saw crossing on both their pontoons. Our artillery not having come up, it was not deemed prudent to push them further, and consequently their crossing was entirely unmolested.

About noon information was received that the Yankees, in considerable force, had crossed the Rappahannock at Kelley's and Ellis's Fords, and were pressing forward towards Germanna and Ely's Ford, on the Rapidan. Two brigades of Anderson's division—Posey's and Mahone's, numbering about 3,000 men and one battery of four guns—were and had been for several weeks, stationed in the neighborhood of Ely's Ford and United States Ford, on the Rappahannock, guarding the approaches to Fredericksburg in that direction. It was apparent that this small force would be entirely inadequate to arrest the approach of Hooker's heavy column, and Wright's brigade was ordered up to their support. At daylight on Thursday morning the head of Wright's brigade reached Chancellorsville, at which point Posey and Mahone had concentrated their forces with a view of making a stand. Maj. Gen. Anderson having also arrived in the latter part of the night, and having obtained further information of the number of the Yankee forces, upon consultation with his brigade commanders, determined to fall back from Chancellorsville, in the direction of Fredericksburg. The advance of the Yankee army was reported within a few miles, and in great force. The retrograde movement was commenced at once; Wright's brigade in advance on the plank road, followed by Posey and Mahone, with the artillery moving down the turnpike. It may be proper to state here that the plank road and turnpike run parallel—the latter nearest the river, and not more than ½ to ¾ of a mile apart from Chancellorsville to the old Mine road, crossing where they unite, and continue to Fredericksburg, eight miles, one road. Just as Mahone's brigade commenced the movement a company of one of his regiments, which was on picket at the point where the Ely's Ford and United States Ford roads fork three fourths of a mile East of Chancellorsville, were rushed upon in the gray twilight of a misty morning by a body of Yankee cavalry and the whole of them captured. There was no fighting at this point on Thursday. Gen. Posey also lost a few men, who were captured during Wednesday night while at work building a bridge across the Rapidan at Germanna.

Gen. Anderson, with his three brigades, reached the Old Mine road crossing about eight o'clock A. M., and then calmly awaited the approach of 'the best army on the planet." Hooker advanced slowly and cautiously, throwing forward a strong force of cavalry, with several batteries of artillery strongly supported by infantry, while his main body was collected in and around Chancellorsville. To fully understand the subsequent movements of our own army and that of Hooker, it may be necessary to explain the position of Chancellorsville and its approaches.

Chancellorsville is not a town, unless a single large two-story brick residence, formerly kept as a tavern, be such. This building is situated on the Orange and Fredericksburg plank road, 15 miles above Fredericksburg, and about 4 miles south-west of the Rapidan river, and just where the main road from Ely's Ford falls into the plank road. At this point, also, the turnpike diverges from the plank road, and after passing for 5 miles over a succession of hills, falls again into the plank road at the crossing of the Old Mine road, 10 miles above Fredericksburg, 5 miles north-east from Chancellorsville, on the Rappahannock; 1½ miles below the confluence with the Rapidan is the United States Ford; from this ford, in a southerly direction, runs the Old Mine road, which crosses at a distance of five miles from the river the plank road at the point already described, 10 miles above Fredericksburg, and 5 miles below Chancellorsville. 1½ miles above Chancellorsville the road from Germanna falls into the plank road at or near Wilderness Church. It was by this latter road, and by the road from Ely's Ford, that Hooker made his advance upon Chancellorsville.

Let us now return to the operations of our army. During the day (Thursday) all was comparatively quiet in front of Early, and it was even thought that a portion of the enemy's force had recrossed the river. About the middle of the afternoon, the enemy's advance line of skirmishers had advanced down the turnpike, until having fallen upon Mahone's skirmishers, a brisk firing began, which continued during the afternoon with little effect on either side, the enemy being very reluctant to engage us in our strong position and our own force being too weak to make an aggressive movement.

During the night of Thursday, Gen. Lee ordered Jackson, with A. P. Hill's and Rodes' (formerly D. H. Hill's) divisions to the support of Gen. Anderson, where they arrived about 8 o'clock on Friday morning. This left Early alone with his division on our right, and McLaws' division, with Wilcox's brigade of Anderson's division, in front of Fredericksburg. As soon as Gen. Jackson reached our position, he ordered an advance upon the enemy—Wright's brigade in advance upon the plank road, supported by Posey—Mahone in advance upon the turnpike, supported by Perry—Hill's and Rodes' divisions being held as reserve to be thrown upon any point where the developments of the day might demand. Soon after commencing the movement our advance line of skirmishers became engaged with the enemy, and hotly pursuing, drove them back until within 2 miles of Chancellorsville, where we came upon the main body, strongly posted in an admirable position along a line of heavy timber, in rear of a large clearing, and supported by a number of cannon, which were planted by and in rear of a dwelling and barn on the plank road. Here the action became general along our whole front, extending from a few hundred yards to the left and south of the plank road, across that road to the turnpike, and to the north or right side of the latter road for nearly half a mile. The troops mainly engaged at this point were Wright's and Posey's brigades on the plank road, and Mahone's and Perry's on the turnpike.

After the firing had continued for upwards of an hour, without any decisive results, Gen. Jackson ordered Wright, with his brigade, to file off to the left of the plank road, and passing well round to the right flank and rear of the enemy's position to fall upon him there while Posey would continue to push him in front. Wright passed to the left until reaching the track of the Orange and Fredericksburg rail road, (near completed,) he passed up that road, keeping in front a strong body of skirmishers until he reached Wilford's iron furnace, 2 miles southwest of Chancellorsville. Here he met Gen. Stuart, who informed him that the enemy, in considerable force, were posted in the thick woods between the furnace and Chancellorsville, and about half a mile from the furnace. Wright immediately changed his direction, and, being provided with a guide from Gen. Stuart, advanced in the direction of Chancellorsvile, having now got completely in rear of the force which was disputing Posey's advance upon the plank road. Wright's advance soon became engaged with the enemy in the thick woods, and throwing forward his whole force, he soon drove the enemy from the woods into the open fields around Chancellor's house. Here encountering a very superior force of the enemy, he sent back to Gen. Stuart and procured from the latter his horse artillery, which, coming up, was soon put in position, and opened a terrific fire upon the enemy. Wright now advanced his whole line, and soon drove the enemy flying across the field and up a steep hill, into the woods, on the opposite side. It was now night, and the action ceased. But to return to Posey and the yankees on the plank road. As soon as Wright began his furious attack upon the enemy's right flank and rear, the yankees upon the plank and turnpike roads, in Posey's and Mahone's front, began to give way, and by night had been pressed back to Chancellorsville, their line of skirmishers and pickets being advanced down both of the roads some 800 or 1000 yards. After dark Wright was ordered back to the plank road at a point where the road from the furnace falls into the former. Here the main body of our army slept during Friday night. Early Saturday morning, Jackson, with A. P. Hill's and Rodes' divisions passed up to the left by the way of the iron furnace, and passing on, inclining to the north, struck the plank road somewhere near Wilderness Church. Anderson's division (except Wilcox's brigade, left at Banks' Ford) occupied the centre of our line, with Wright's brigade on the left of the plank road. Mahone, Posey and Perry on the right, where they connected with the left of McLaws', who had come up in the night, and was then with his centre on the turnpike road, with his right extending across in the direction of the United States Ford, and his left, as just stated, connecting with Anderson's right. This left a long interval between Anderson's left and Jackson's right, which, the enemy perceiving, was enabled to take advantage of, and about 2 p. m., threw down a strong column and took possession of the iron furnace, thus cutting off our connection with Jackson, and capturing several ambulances and wagons belonging to Jackson's train, and, it is said, taking prisoners nearly an entire Carolina regiment. As soon as this movement of the enemy was discovered by Gen. Anderson, he despatched Posey to meet the enemy, and, if possible, retake the position at the furnace. Posey's advance soon engaged the enemy, who, appearing in overwhelming numbers, Gen. P. was obliged to retire. Wright, with three of his regiments, was ordered to Posey's support, and soon the enemy gave way across the run that flows at the foot of the hill on which the furnace is situated. Late in the evening the enemy made an advance down the plank road, with two brigades, no doubt having discovered that Anderson had withdrawn most of the troops from that point. This advance was met in the woods by the 3d Ga. regiment, of Wright's brigade, which had been advanced all day well to the front as skirmishers. They checked the yankee advance, and finally, after two hours' hard fighting, drove the enemy, (two brigades) back to their line of entrenchments around Chancellorsville.

About sunset, or a little before, Jackson having got his men in position upon the enemy's right flank and rear, opened upon him, and a terrific fight ensued, lasting until after dark. The enemy were driven from every position, and with immense loss, until their right had doubled in on their centre at and immediately around Chancellorsville. This was one of the most brilliant engagements of the whole week's fighting, and contributed largely to the complete victory which we gained on Sunday morning. The enemy on our right (their left) were comparatively quiet during the day; but whenever a chance presented, the gallant McLaws threw his force upon them, and drove them into their works. And thus Saturday night closed upon us. Nothing of interest had occurred in front or below Fredericksburg, except that the indications showed the enemy were disposed to abandon their position in front of Early.

At daylight Sunday morning our army commenced advancing upon the enemy from all points. We were now almost completely around him, but a single point of escape being open to him, that by way of Ely's ford and U. S. ford roads.

Soon the roar of artillery was heard in Jackson's direction, and Anderson moved forward in front, Mahone on the right, with his right resting on the south side of the plank road; then Wright, Posey and Perry; McLaws with his left on the plank road, and his right extending well across the turn-pike.

The enemy had dug rifle pits, cut abattis in front and along his whole front, while his artillery, well protected by earth works, was planted on every eminence and swell or rising ground so as to get a direct and enfilading fire upon all points of our advancing lines. On our gallant army moved, their ranks played upon by an incessant fire of shell, grape and canister from the front, the right and the left. On our gallant commander pressed through the woods; over the fields, up the hills; unto the very mouth of the enemy's batteries, and up to the long line of rifle-pits. With a terrible shout they sprang forward, and, rushing through the abattis, they gained the bank in front of the rifle-pits, when the enemy gave way in great confusion and fled. This was on our extreme left, under Jackson, and that portion of our centre, where Wright, Posey and Perry were engaged. The enemy still held their position on our right, and that portion of our centre in front of Mahone. Soon, however, McLaws pressing them vigorously, they gave way in his front, and the entire *outer* line of the enemy's works were in our possession. I shall not attempt to describe this terrible and gallant charge of our army. I will merely say that I have never during the war seen so strong a position carried so quickly and with so little loss. The charge of our men was like a terrible avalanche, which bore everything away with it without feeling the resistance. The enemy had now concentrated a heavy fire in their inner works, close around the house at Chancellorsville, and, with their artillery commenced a furious fire across the open field, and upon our men, who, having gained the north side of their outer line of breast-works, were completely exposed to this murderous fire. There was some confusion in our ranks, consequent upon the difficulty experienced by our men in picking their way through the fallen timber in front of the enemy's line of rifle-pits and some time elapsed before the different brigades could be reformed. During this time the enemy kept a murderous fire upon us, killing and wounding a great many. Wright's brigade being on our right at this point, was ordered by Gen'l Anderson to move forward and dislodge the enemy from his strong position around the house. But one of his regiments having as yet formed, (the third Georgia,) he ordered it forward, and, supported by Posey, swept across the field and up to the trenches around the house. Just as Wright commenced this last movement, a cloud of smoke was seen to rise from the house, and it then became apparent that the Vandals had fired it preparatory to leaving. As Wright flew across the field the yankees gave way and fled, utterly routed, down the Ely's ford road. Just at this moment Stuart came up on our left, (now in command of Jackson's corps,) and the whole field was ours. At this point we captured a great many prisoners, Anderson's division alone taking more than 2500. Wright continued to push the flying yankees down the Ely's ford road, until his advance line of skirmishers became engaged with a heavy body of the enemy, posted in the woods on both sides of the road, strongly supported by artillery. Here his skirmishers were forced to fall back; and then pushing two companies further to the right, he directed them to push through the woods and endeavor to get into the enemy's rear. Very soon these two companies (of the 3d Georgia,) became engaged with a yankee regiment, and, after the exchange of a few rounds, succeeded in capturing the entire regiment with their Colonel, Bostick, Lt Col Merwin, Major and Adjutant, and about 700 men. This was the 27th Connecticut.

The skirmishers were now halted, and, Gen. Lee coming upon the field, ordered our army to form on the plank road above Chancellorsville, extending our line in a south-easterly direction down the turnpike below Chancellorsville, with our centre resting about the latter point.

Just then we learned that during the morning the enemy had, taking advantage of our very weak force, crossed at Fredericksburg, and driving Barksdale, with great loss, from the town, had advanced upon and taken possession of Marye's heights, capturing several pieces of the Washington Artillery. Gen. McLaws was ordered to move down at once to the support of Barksdale and Wilcox; the latter being pressed back from his position at Banks' Ford, had fallen back as far as Salem Church, 5 miles above Fredericksburg. Moving rapidly, McLaws, with his own division, and Mahone's brigade, of Anderson's division, reached the Church late in the afternoon, and just in time to save Wilcox, who was being heavily pressed by an overwhelming force. For an hour or more the yankees pressed McLaws heavily; his men were almost exhausted by the forced march of over ten miles, and the constant fighting of the entire morning around Chancellorsville; but, gallant fellows, they bore themselves like veterans, as they are, and soon the yankees gave way, when, springing forward with a shout, they drove the yankees back with great slaughter. Indeed, this must have been the most sanguinary fight of the week, judging from the number of yankees dead and wounded left upon the field. Our own loss at this point was considerable, but McLaws continued to press the Hessians until night closed in around him.

Meanwhile, Gen. Lee had ordered Stuart (now commanding Jackson's corps) to pass around above and to the left of Chancellorsville and endeavor to gain the Ely's Ford road, in the enemy's rear. This he did after but a slight resistance from the enemy. Gen. Anderson, with three brigades—Wright's, Posey's and Perry's—was directed to pass down the road to the right and below Chancellorsville, and endeavor to gain the United States Ford road in the enemy's rear. This was not accomplished, owing to the thick woods and heavy force of the enemy. Anderson worked his way down as far as the Old Mine road, one-and-a-half miles below the United States Ford, where, about night, he encountered a heavy force of the enemy posted on the heights above Childs' house, with a battery of eight guns in position behind earthworks. Here he rested for the night. Early next morning Anderson was ordered down to Salem Church to the support of McLaws. The enemy were massing during the night a heavy force on McLaws' left, evidently with a view of forcing or turning his left flank and making a connection with Hooker's left at or near United States Ford. This could be done by forcing McLaws' left and getting possession of the river road, which fell into the Old Mine road near Childs' house.

Anderson moved rapidly down to McLaws' support, reaching Salem Church (a distance of fifteen miles) by 12 M. Here, after a brief halt during which time Gen. Lee came upon the field, Anderson was directed to move round in rear and south of Salem Church, and proceeding through the woods to form his right upon Early's left, then nearly opposite Guest's house, and a little above Marye's Heights, which point Early had that morning retaken from the enemy. Gen Lee having discovered that the enemy had weakened his left in his efforts to force McLaws' left, thus concentrated a strong force upon his weak point, and at the concerted signal, just before sunset, Early and Anderson rushed upon the Yankees' extreme left. Our men broke through the woods and over the fields, like a perfect hurricane, and the yankees gave way with hardly a struggle. By some accident a portion of Hays' brigade was captured, though the whole affair has been greatly exaggerated. The charge of Hoke's brigade, (Early's division,) and Wright's brigade, (Anderson's division,) elicited the highest praise from Gen. Lee, who, from an eminence, witnessed the whole fight. Anderson and Early continued to press the yankees until night, when he had driven them entirely across and to the north side of the plank road, while McLaws had not only held them in check on our left, but had, with Wilcox's, Wofford's and Kershaw's brigades, driven the enemy some distance before him. As dark closed in, we paused for a few minutes for the moon's rising, when our whole line again advanced, and drove the enemy before us into the river at Banks's Ford, eight miles above Fredericksburg. We did not permit him to cross without molestation, but peppered him severely with musketry and artillery during the whole time he was crossing. His loss was very great, especially in prisoners, a great number of which we captured. This was Monday evening.

The enemy being driven from every point around Fredericksburg, Gen. Lee determined to make short work of Hooker at U. States Ford. Therefore, leaving McLaws and Early to watch Fredericksburg, on Tuesday at noon, Anderson, with his whole division, was ordered to move rapidly back to Chancellorsville. This was accomplished in a drenching rain, and at night we encamped at the place, ready for the morning's work. During the day before Stuart had been actively engaged capturing a great many of the straggling yankees and perfecting arrangements for the last final and decisive blow, to be struck on Wednesday. The rain continued to pour all night Tuesday, and, on Wednesday morning fell in such torrents as to prevent our movement before nine o'clock. But, then, lo! the yankees were gone. Taking advantage of the stormy night, Hooker had withdrawn the shattered remnants of his army, and was now safe on the "other side of Jordan," (Rappahannock.) We captured a great many prisoners, who were found lost in the woods, and got possession of a quantity of small arms, ammunition, &c. And thus ended this *great week's work*. Is the country satisfied? The force of the enemy must have amounted to at least 130,000 or 150,000 men, our's to less than 50,000. We have captured some 10,000 prisoners, took 25,000 or 30,000 stand of small arms, and killed and wounded at least 15,000 or 20,000 of the enemy. This, we think, a good week's work.

A.

The Yankee Retreat.—On Monday when the yankees were driven from the hill, and while retreating across the Rappahannock, it is said the First Howitzers, of Richmond, fired three hundred rounds into their ranks while in a crowded condition, trying to get across the river, causing great slaughter.

Yankee Brigadier Burned.—The burning of the hospital at Chancellorsville, with 150 wounded men, will be recollected by the reader. Among those who lost their lives by this catastrophe, was Brig. Gen. Seth Williams, of Maine, who was Adjutant General, first to McClellan and afterwards to Burnside, and lastly to Hooker, and who is said to have been, before the war, a warm personal friend of Gen. Lee.

One of our Prisoners.—Among the prisoners is a son of Francis P. Blair, the Black Republican member of Congress from the St. Louis district. A gentleman who was present at the time informs us that young Blair, after his capture, asked permission to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate Government, which was granted, and the son of one of the bitterest enemies of the South voluntarily became a citizen of the Confederacy.

FOREIGN AND NORTHERN NEWS.

Northern papers of the 6th, 7th, 9th and 10th have reached Fredericksburg, Richmond and Petersburg. We make such extracts as are of interest:—

THE SITUATION ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

The N. Y. World of the 7th says editorially:

"The news from Gen. Hooker's army is interpreted in official and semi-official quarters as being favorable, but with the facts and the map before us we cannot so regard it. As we surmised yesterday there was no renewal of the battle under Gen. Hooker's immediate command on Monday, the only movement on his part being a reconnoissance in force, to discover the whereabouts of the enemy. But although the enemy left Gen. Hooker alone, they were by no means idle. A large force, certainly not less than 30,000 men, were pushed forward, or rather backward, to re-possess the heights of Fredericksburg, and if possible prevent the junction of Gen. Sedgwick and his two corps with the main body of the army. This movement seems to have been an almost complete success for the enemy. The heights which cost us nearly a thousand in killed and wounded to gain on Saturday last were lost on Monday, and Gen. Gibbons, who held them, was compelled to return to Falmouth. Gen. Sedgwick, who started Monday to reinforce Gen. Hooker, was met on the road and, after a fierce battle, was compelled to cross to the north bank on pontoons, under fire. His loss, of course, must have been very heavy. It is idle to say that Fredericksburg was of no strategic importance. If that was the case why was a loss of nearly a thousand brave fellows incurred in endeavoring to capture it? The fact is, it was of supreme importance to hold the heights of Fredericksburg. By their possession Lee's rear was constantly menaced and the railroad toward Richmond rendered unavailable for his army.

The mystery in connection with these rebel movements on Monday was the silence of Gen'l Hooker. The enemy must have detached over 30,000 men from his main body to overwhelm Sedgwick and Gibbons; yet Gen. Hooker does not seem to have been able to take advantage of or prevent it. Sedgwick could not have been more than six miles distant from Gen. Hooker's left when attacked by the enemy, yet the Union commander was unable to aid him. This can be accounted for only on two theories: either Gen Hooker's army was so crippled that it dare not engage the enemy, or it was retreating to the North bank of the Rappahannock! We are compelled to believe that Hooker has been out-generaled, our army outfought. We hear that 30,000 men, under Gen. Heintzleman, are on the road to reinforce Gen. Hooker, and that a large number of troops are also under way to the same destination from another quarter; all of which goes to show that the Union army on the Rappahannock is in a bad box. The reinforcements would not be needed if Lee were about to retreat.

It is difficult now to resist the conclusion that the Confederates deliberately allowed the Union army to cross without impediment, confident that it could be crushed under Hooker's leadership when once on the other side. Since last Saturday they have been doing pretty much as they pleased. Either Lee's army largely outnumbers Hooker's or else the latter is unable to properly handle "the finest army on the planet."

In another editorial the same paper says:

"The Administration has at least learned one lesson. It perceives that upon Gen. Hooker's contest with the army of Gen. Lee hangs our weal or woe, and it is reinforcing him with all the men that can be gathered to his aid from any and every quarter."

The Herald on the Fight.—"The public has been so often misled, duped, deceived, disappointed and trifled with by the authorities at Washington, that in spite of the splendid fighting of the Rappahannock, it has at length relapsed into comparative indifference and settled into the conviction that this administration is totally incompetent to conduct the war, and that there is no longer any hope of the very speedy suppression of the rebellion."

The Washington Chronicle, Lincoln's organ, does not claim a yankee victory, because it says it expects no victories in Virginia, but is full of laudation of Hooker and his army which only failed in the *entire* accomplishment of its purpose. That purpose was to "draw out" the rebel army and capture it. It drew it out, but did not capture it, the rebels having been enormously reinforced by all of Longstreet's army and every soldier in Richmond and Petersburg. It is full of abuse of the Herald and World, which pronounce the result "a crushing defeat" and "an overwhelming disaster."

The Militia called out to "Suppress the Rebellion."—Lincoln has issued a proclamation calling the militia to aid in suppressing the rebellion. All able bodied male citizens and foreigners between the ages of 20 and 45 years, who have declared under oath their intention to become citizens, are declared to constitute the National forces. The Chronicle says that the preparations for enforcement of the conscript bill are nearly complete.

[We think the Richmond papers err in supposing that Lincoln's proclamation calls out the militia. It only refers to the conscription which is to be shortly enforced, *and takes the whole militia force.*]

Official View of Hooker's Army.—The yankee Secretary of War telegraphs to Gov. Curtin of Pa. that the President and Gen. Halleck have visited the army, and though Gen. Hooker's principal designs failed, "there has been no serious disaster to the organization and efficiency of the army. It is now occupying its former position on the Rappahannock, having recrossed the river without any loss in the movement. Not more than one-third of Gen. Hooker's force was engaged."

Long lists of killed and wounded are published. One correspondent estimates the yankee loss, exclusive of prisoners, at 10,000

The Yankee Raid.—The Chronicle has the following official dispatch:—

YORKTOWN, Va., May 7.—Maj. Gen. Halleck: Col. Kilpatrick, with his regiment, the Harris Light Cavalry, and the rest of the Illinois 12th, have just arrived at Gloucester Point, opposite this post. They burned the bridges over the Chickahominy, destroyed three large trains of provisions in the rear of Lee's army, drove in the rebel pickets to within two (2) miles of Richmond, and have lost only one (1) lieutenant and thirty men, having captured and paroled upwards of three hundred prisoners. Among the prisoners was an aid of Gen. Winder, who was captured with his escort within the entrenchments outside of Richmond. This cavalry have marched nearly two hundred (200) miles since the 3d of May; were inside of the fortifications of Richmond on the 4th; burnt all the stores at Aylett's Station, on the Mattapony; on the 5th, destroyed all the ferries over the Pamunkey and Mattapony, and a large depot of commissary stores near and above the Rappahannock, and came in here in good condition. It is one of the finest feats of the war.

RUFUS KING,
Brigadier Gen'l Com'dg Post.

Arrest of Mr. Vallandigham.—Hon. C. L. Vallandigham was arrested by the military at Dayton, Ohio, on the 5th. A riot was the consequence. The Lincoln newspaper office was burned down and its material destroyed. Soldiers were brought from Cincinnati and quelled the riot, arresting and jailing 36 ringleaders. They in turn suppressed the opposition paper, arrested the editor, seized a cannon in his office and two wagon loads of small arms. Dayton and Montgomery county are now under martial law.

Mr. Vallandigham has been court-martialled. The charges against him grew out of his Mt. Vernon speech, in which he declared the war unnecessary and cruel; not waged for the preservation of the Union but for the purpose of crushing liberty and establishing despotism. He denounced Burnside's order of the 28th ult., as a base usurpation of arbitrary authority, and said that the sooner the people inform the minions who had usurped power that they would not submit to such a restriction the better. He refused to plead to the charges which were read to him, and the court proceeded with the evidence, a publication of which is not allowed.

Another Attack on Charleston.—The iron clads off Charleston are reported ready for another attack.

Excitement at Havana.—The yankees have been overhauling another vessel, and there is much excitement in Havana. A Spanish steamer has been sent to look after the matter.

Foreign News.—Foreign news to the 26th ult. has reached New York.

A spirited debate had occurred in both Houses of Parliament, in regard to the seizure of British vessels by Federal cruisers. Mr. Roebuck was among the speakers in the house of Commons, and during his remarks, used the following language: Another outrage has taken place and by the same man who perpetrated the insult offered to our flag in the case of the Trent. A vessel leaves the English shore—the Hon. member for London, Mr. Crawford, says he has seen her papers, and they are perfectly harmless. She was bound to a neutral port. (Cheers.) She was seized by an American man-of-war, taken into an American port, and the expectations of the English merchant in his honorable trade have been utterly destroyed by the conduct of the American government. I say that conduct of the American government you ought to resent. (Cheers.) But not only was this done. There were persons calling themselves English merchants, who applied to the American Minister for a permit to allow their ship to proceed in safety to its destination. That permit is granted, and why? *Because that ship carried out arms to the Mexicans, to be used against our ally, France.* (Cheers.) Since then other men calling themselves English merchants have applied to the same authority for the same permit. They have been refused, because they are Englishmen, and because they are not carrying out arms to aid the Mexicans in the war, though they were trading to the same port. The permit, I repeat, was refused, and now I must say that Mr. Adams, the American Minister, is the Minister for commerce in England. (Loud cheers) Sir, I would put it to the noble Lord, the man who has hitherto shown himself alive to the honor and dignity of England; I would ask him whether the Government of which he is the head has come to any determination in this matter, and if they have, whether he is able to tell Parliament what that determination is? Sir, I know the consequences of the action he may take. It may lead to war, and I, speaking for the English people, am prepared for war! (Loud cheers, and "Oh! oh!") I know that language will strike the hearts of the peace party in this country, but it will also strike the hearts of the insolent people who govern America, and we shall have justice done to the honor and dignity of England, and the commerce of this country will no longer be subject to the sneering insolence of an upstart race. (Cheers.) The question I have to ask the noble Lord is, whether the government of which he is the head, have formed any determination with regard to the conduct of Admiral Wilkes; whether they have addressed any remonstrance to the American government, and whether he is prepared now to state the course the government have determined to pursue? [Hear, Hear.]

Lord Palmerston said the House would at once understand, from what had fallen from his Honorable friend, that the matter to which his question referred was of the utmost possible importance. All he could say was, that it was receiving due consideration from government, but he was not prepared at present to state at what result her Majesty's government might arrive.

In the House of Lords on the 24th April Earl Russell designated Mr. Adams' granting "ticket of leave" as "most unwarantable." He would not correspond with Mr. A. on the subject, but would forward a representation of the facts to the Washington Cabinet on Saturday, the 25th of April.

These occurrences and remarks have produced a very general war ferment in England. The N. Y. Herald's war correspondent in London, writing at the latest date, states that there was then imminent danger of a war between England and the United States. The public mind was inflamed against the United States.

A special despatch to the Herald, dated the 26th, says the English Government had ordered the *steam reserve fleet, consisting of three hundred vessels, to be made ready for sea, in view of the complications with the United States.*

It was thought that England and the United States would soon be at war, and that France would not aid England in such a struggle. The Paris Patrie has already contrasted the friendly course of Napoleon with the "selfish" course of England.

News of the attack on Charleston had been received in London. It was regarded as a great defeat of the federal naval force.

The Herald's Paris correspondent states that the news of the Union defeat before Charleston had afforded great joy in the French Capital.

On the contrary, it is said that Louis Napoleon has already made demand of satisfaction for Minister Adams' false step.

The Alabama.—A yankee ship captured and bonded by the Alabama had arrived at London.

Stonewall Jackson.—Gen. Jackson was born in Clarksburg, Harrison county, Va., in the year 1825. Ere he had passed his third year his parents died. At the age of seventeen he was appointed a Cadet in the West Point Academy. In 1846 he graduated with high distinction, and was immediately ordered to report for duty to Gen. Taylor, with whom he served until Gen. Scott commenced his campaign in Mexico, when young Jackson was assigned to his command. Before he reached the city of Mexico he was brevetted Major for "gallant and meritorious conduct." Soon after the termination of the war he resigned his commission in the army, and obtained a professorship in the Virginia Military Institute. Shortly after entering upon his duties there he married the daughter of Mr. Junkin, the Principal of Washington College. She died, and he subsequently married Miss Morrison, of North Carolina.

Death of Bishop Otey.—The Rt. Rev. Jas. Hervey Otey, D. D. LLD, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Tennessee, died at his residence in Memphis, about two weeks since. His death will be sincerely mourned by all, and particularly by the Protestant Episcopal Church. Bishop Otey was born in Bedford county, Va., but went as a missionary to Tennessee, about the year 1825 or 6. He has been in the Episcopate over a quarter of a century.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

Gen. Lane's Brigade.—This is composed of the 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th North Carolina Regiments. A correspondent of the Standard writes:—

"Lane's brigade was badly cut up. Having a heavy breastwork and battery to charge, it made four charges before it was taken. Various other charges were made by regiments composing this brigade, in which they suffered severely. Col Thos. J. Purdie of the 18th, was killed. Col. E. G. Haywood of the 7th, Col. C. M. Avery of the 33d, and Col. W. M. Barber of the 37th, were wounded. Lt. Col. Junius L. Hill of the 7th was killed. Lt. Cols. Forney George of the 18th, W. H. A. Speer of the 28th, Rob't V. Cowan of the 33d, and Jno. B. Ashcraft of the 37th, were all wounded. Majs. W. L. Davidson of the 7th, T. W. Mayhew of the 33d, and W. G. Morris of the 37th, were wounded. Over half of the officers of the line of the 7th, 18th, 33d and 37th are killed or wounded. The wounded in this regiment (our correspondent does not give the number) are from 100 to 170, beside the killed."

Gen. Ramseur's Brigade.—This is composed of the 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th N. C. Troops. Gen Ramseur wrote from the field on the 4th inst. to a friend:—

"There are about 500 wounded officers and men in my brigade. * * * My brigade did hard service on the 3d inst., with many wounded but few killed. The brigade acted in the most gallant manner and gave me entire satisfaction."

The 14th N. C. Regiment.—A letter to the Raleigh Progress from a member of the Raleigh "Oak City Guards," says that over half the regiment was killed and wounded in the late battle. "Two Regiments of the brigade gave way soon after the battle began, and the 14th had to stand the fire of a whole brigade for over two hours."

Co. A, 30th N. C. T.—Capt. Jas. C. Holmes reports the following casualties:—

Killed: D R Underwood, J B Holland and Ransom Naylor. Wounded, O S R M Crumpler, seriously in the arm by ball; Sergt H Williamson, in the arm and shoulder; Color Sergt Hardy S Royal, in leg severely, since amputated; Corpl James M Crumpler, in face; Corpl Stephen Boon slightly, while bearing the flag; J A Weeks, seriously in face; W K Bradshaw, seriously since died; W J Taylor, seriously; Hart Butler, in abdomen; Jos Butler, in foot; Jas M Parker, in left breast, C W Duncan, seriously in knee; G W Rackley, in ankle; Ed Butler, seriously through both legs; James Williamson, in arm, James M Kelly, in face, seriously; J C Walker in hand A H Brewer, in hand.

G W Cashwell, Co. H, 3d N C, having lost his regiment and company, came to my company on the field, and joined me through the fight until he was killed, while making a charge on the enemy.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on last Saturday night, my negro Man, ARNOLD aged 20 or 21 years, dark copper color, common size, about 5 feet 7 or 10 inches high, formerly the property of D. L. Perkins, of Black Mingo, S. C., bought by me at Salisbury N. C., on 1st January last. I am inclined to think said boy will endeavor to get to the Yankees, having been raised, I think, somewhere in Eastern North Carolina perhaps Washington, or the said Perkins, I think, was formerly from Eastern North Carolina. Said boy worked or was hired a part of last year, to Arnold & Cooley, Wadesboro', N. C. I will give the above reward for his confinement so that I get him again.

Ranaway, also with said boy, a negro Man, ELLICK, 25 or 30, black and stout built, 180 or 190 pounds weight, the property of John Spencer, or the widow Spencer, of Anson county, N. C. Said negroes may be in company.

Address, Norwood's, Stanly Co N. C. Spencer's address, Lilesville, Anson, North Carolina

ROWLAND HARRIS

Feb'y 5. 3*tf

TAKEN UP,

AND committed to the Jail of Sampson county, a negro man who says is name is ANDY, and that he belongs to Solomon Cowan of Va., and formerly belonged to Mr. H. D. Lewis of Sampson county, N. C. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. JOHN A. OATES, Sh'ff.

April 20, 1863. 23*tf

North Carolina Factory Goods Wanted.

WANTED to purchase North Carolina FACTORY GOODS, Sheetings, Shirtings, Osnaburgs, Stripes, Plaids and Cotton Yarns, (for retail trade of Johnston County.) Payment made in cotton delivered on the N. C. R. R., if preferred to money. Manufacturers who wish to procure cotton would do well to address me at Smithfield, Johnston Co., N. C.

W. H. AVERA, Smithfield, N. C.

March 4, 1863.

N. B. I have contracted to deliver a lot of Bacon in Fayetteville for Cotton Yarns. Those who wish can get a limited supply for 25 per cent. on cost, by delivering Bacon at my store. Iron, Sugar and Tobacco in store for sale for cash or produce. 9*3mpd

$50.

Virtually Taxing People for being Sick.

THE Doctor must pay the Government and the patient must pay the Doctor. The indigent families and especially the volunteer's families shall be attended to as heretofore and at the old rates, but God forbid that any person should become sick, and call on me for medical assistance, as I shall be compelled to advance exactly in proportion to the advance of Medicines and other things, or absolutely abandon the practice, so that from and after this date I shall claim the privilege of advancing four hundred per cent. on the rates established before the war commenced.

A. C. BULLA

Asheboro', May 7, 1863. 27 9tpd

Information Wanted.

SOLOMON FAIRCLOTH is (or was) a member of Co H, Capt T. M. Sikes, 3d Regiment N. C. Troops. His wife, Nancy Faircloth, is anxious to know whether he is yet alive, and if so, his whereabouts. Will not some member of the regiment give the desired information?

May 5, 1863. 26-3t

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Feb'y Term, 1863.

Daniel McNatt *vs.* W. W. Gunn.

Original Attachment Levied on the undivided interest of the Defendant, W. W. Gunn, in and to the following Slaves, to-wit: Milly, Jack, Bell and Babie.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that W. W. Gunn, the Defendant in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of May next, then and there to plead, answer or replevy or Judgment will be rendered pro confesso against him.

Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of Feb'y 1863.

21*6tpd] JNO. A. ROWLAND, C. C. C.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1863.

Hector McNeill, Administrator of Neill G. McNeill *vs.* Ezekiel King and wife Sarah E., George H. McNeill, Neill Clark and wife Margaret, Andrew Munroe and wife Catharine, John McDonald and wife Jennette, Christian McFadyen, Roderick McRae and wife Margaret, James McFadyen and wife Flora.

Petition to sell Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, James McFadyen and wife Flora, reside beyond the limits of the State: It is therefore ordered that the said James McFadyen and wife Flora be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of June A. D., 1863, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or it will be heard ex parte as to them, and Judgment pro confesso rendered.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Fayetteville, the first Monday of March A. D. 1863. J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

May 6, 1863. 26-2t*tC